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THE

Country

GUIDE

MARCH, 1952

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Photo by Eva Luoma

THE *Country* GUIDE

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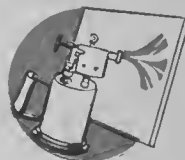
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Under the Peace Tower

WHAT lucky people we Canadians are, when all our worries are such little ones. Here with our Canadian parliament meeting, the world is falling to pieces around us, and here are our major concerns:

1. What name we shall call ourselves;
2. Where our Governor-General is born;
3. Our surplus is so big.

In the States they are worried sick about graft, and mink coats and electric refrigerators are said to have landed not too far from the White House. On top of that, they are in the throes of an election year, and not a lick of real constructive legislation can be done till after the November elections. Britain is short of food, coal and money. Most of the rest of Europe is sick at heart. Asia is in turmoil, and Africa is beginning to be ditto. Even Australia is discovering that, preponderantly agriculturalist that it may be, she cannot feed herself.

Yet, our Canadian politicians worry about labels, birth certificates and surpluses!

Take the case of our Dominion of Canada. Once we were proud to be called a dominion. Now some of us do not like it and have told Britain so. Consequently, when the Queen made her first proclamation Canada-wards, she called us a "realm." So it is realm today, dominion yesterday, and "colony" the day before yesterday. What's for tomorrow? Also—what's in a name?

Actually, the general public doesn't give one of those little things that beavers build, yet so devoid of serious national headlines do we seem to be, that the fuss about "realm" made the big type hereabouts.

YOU probably also felt the tail end of the twister that tore through Ottawa about appointing a Canadian Governor-General. Actually the Conservatives wanted to make it the main issue when parliament opened. It took some stern staff work to shut up some of the back benchers about this. Indeed, hardest work some of these M.P.'s will be doing at Easter when they go home will be to smooth down some of the Orangemen in the back concessions about appointing a Canadian Governor-General. Some of the Ontario M.P.'s started getting hot last November, and spoke to me about it. I realize that it probably makes less difference on the prairies, but it was the hottest thing around Ottawa for quite a spell. However, George Drew, Conservative leader, and the Brain Trusters around him, were able to put the pressure on other topics.

Again, while the rest of the world worries about food and coal and Russia, we get hot and bothered here in Ottawa about a birth certificate. Where a man comes from is supposed not to matter in Canada. But nothing else seemed to matter with more politicians than you could imagine, when the appointment of Canadian-born Hon. Vincent Massey as Governor-General was officially announced.

Finally, there is this matter of 700 million dollars odd surplus. What do you think they are complaining about? Merely that it is too much! This to



some seems like something from Alice in Through the Looking Glass. For in that strange fantasy by Lewis Carroll, everything goes the wrong way too. People howl first, then get stuck with a pin. Just the reverse of real life where first we get stuck with a pin, then howl. But in this Alice-inspired world, on Parliament Hill, we do not complain about deficits. We complain about surpluses.

Actually, this is going to be one of the big issues in parliament this month, it is expected, and James H. Macdonnell, Opposition financial critic, is ready with the support of the Tory hierarchy, to make a lot of it.

Look at it the other way. Many of us can remember when Canada was in the hole, and not a few recall those deficit budgets of Hon. R. B. Bennett. For that matter, some of those tough budgets written by Hon. James Ilsey, with Hitler breathing down his neck, were severe enough. As the war news got worse, we wondered if the next year's budget would not be worse, with confiscation of our wages just around the corner. We would have welcomed a surplus then. So now we are belly-aching about a surplus. Again, Alice-wise, we howl that it is so big. Let us just reverse it, and imagine how our feelings would be if this were a deficit instead of a surplus. How would we act? We would complain, of course.

It seems to me that we are a lucky country, where our chief worry is that our government has too much money. Then when we get tired of complaining about our national surplus, we fret about the Governor-General being a Canadian, one of ourselves. Finally, we suddenly decide that Dominion of Canada is not a suitable name for us. We think we would like the word "realm" better. We change our name as often as a lady changes her hat.

Lucky is the country, if that is all we have to worry about—a label, a birth certificate, and a surplus. So these are the best issues our politicians can dream up. Pretty small potatoes.

Alfred



"We throw parties
that
solve problems!"

says Mrs. Wilmer Eaton Mallard

"Every Wednesday, we dress up and gather for a meeting of our Home Demonstration Club. We take turns demonstrating our own special knack for solving household problems," Mrs. Wilmer Mallard explained.

"Of course, on meeting days, we wouldn't be caught looking the way we usually do in the kitchen. So we primp and fuss, and try to look as if we haven't had a finger in the dishpan all week.

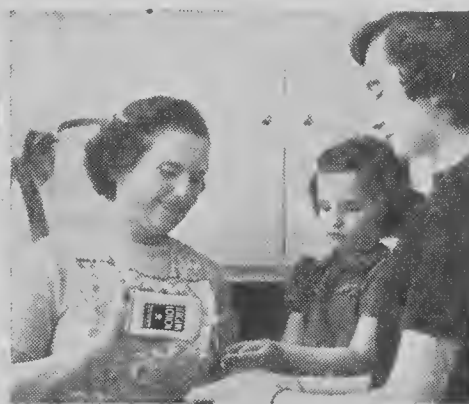
"And believe me, Jergens Lotion is a joy to have handy. In spite of housework, my hands can always look like a lady's!"



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Our Royal Family

The institution of the monarchy has evolved with the other changes of time and now serves its purpose uniquely, thanks to the character of the sovereigns which have ruled over us

by WILFRID EGGLESTON

WHEN the delegates from British North America were meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel in December of 1866, there was much eager discussion about the name to be given the new union of provinces. That it was destined to become a great and powerful nation, all took for granted. But what was it to be called?

Acadia and Laurentia were popular suggestions. There were advocates of such odd names as Cabotia, Ursalia and Septentrionalia.

Then, say the historians, the bold title "The Kingdom of Canada" was proposed. This was heartily accepted by the delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it was embodied into the draft of the British North America Act.

This was "a splendid stroke, and would have made clear from the beginning," says O. D. Skelton, as distinguished a constitutional authority as this country has ever seen, that the new nation stood upon an equality, "in status if not in stature" with the old kingdoms of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Unhappily, as it seemed to Dr. Skelton, this name was overruled by the British government. The reason usually put forward in the popular history texts was that they feared the wounding of the republican feelings of the United States, which might have taken offence at the establishment of a declared monarchy in North America.

Dr. Skelton, however, thinks that the real reason was the reluctance of the British government to accept the inference of the equality of Canada under the Crown.

This incident seems a fitting introduction for an article on the passing of King George VI, and the accession of Queen Elizabeth II.

For by one of the paradoxes of history, the gradual emancipation of Canada to a position of

constitutional equality with Britain in the Commonwealth has been accompanied by a great enhancement of the position of the Crown in Canada.

It is safe to say that in a way which was never true before, Canadians today accept the fact that this is a constitutional monarchy, and that Queen Elizabeth is their monarch.

If to some extent this sentiment stems from the clarification of Canada's status in the Commonwealth, it is even more true, I think, to say that it is due to the growing respect and admiration for the persons who have held, and now hold, the highest positions in our monarchical system.

NO false or artificial adherence to a monarchy as a mode of government is involved in the widespread feeling that George VI and his Queen, and their immediate family, have won a place in the hearts of their people which is, perhaps, unique in the long story of the British Crown. They won this place after an episode which some observers thought might fatally weaken the symbol of monarchy: and they made it good in the most critical years for Britain in at least 400 years.

This generation of Canadians, who have never known anything but general affection and admiration of the royal family, is surprised to read that for a time before the accession of Queen Victoria, the institution of the throne had fallen into mild disrepute, and that sentiments looking toward a republican form of government were spreading throughout Britain.

The only shock, the only challenge, in the solid regard most people have held toward our constitutional monarchy and the royal family, in the lifetime of any Canadian now living occurred in 1936, when Edward VIII abdicated rather than give up the woman he loved.

This incident sharply divided the sympathies of the people of the Commonwealth, and for a moment shook the traditional solidity of the regal institution. There is still a sharp cleavage of opinion among Canadians about the propriety and wisdom of the unprecedented action of the British government and the British monarch who is now the Duke of Windsor.

There is no intention here of reviving that painful if intensely human episode, except to point out that it drastically altered the whole future life of his younger brother, and led eventually to the accession of Queen Elizabeth II.

The abdication of Edward VIII confronted



[Photos by Barron]
The late King in an informal pose with one of the Welsh Corgi dogs which were so popular with his family.

George VI with as formidable a challenge as perhaps ever overtook a shy, modest family man handicapped by a frail body and an obstinate hesitation of speech.

Even in tranquil times, this would have called for heroic behavior and a life henceforth painfully dedicated to exacting demands of public service without break or relief. But Munich, Dunkirk, the Great Fire of London, and all that they implied for the head of Britain and the Commonwealth, lay ahead to add prodigiously to the burden. He faced all, and triumphed.

STUDENTS of government from other lands are frequently puzzled at the attachment of the peoples of the British Commonwealth toward their Crown and the Monarch.

It is a far cry from the "Divine Right" theory of kingship to the present limited monarchy. Nearly a hundred years ago, Walter Bagehot, the incisive essayist and economist, remarked that the only powers the monarch had saved from his former absolute authority was "the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and the right to warn." The monarch of Britain no longer has any legislative power, and not much more executive power.

A superficial examination might thus drive a foreign observer to the conclusion that the monarchy was now a vestige of ceremonial and ritual value only. This, of course, would be a gross undervaluation of the true situation.

In the first place, the powers of the monarch are greater than are commonly supposed. "A king who has had many years on the throne has the opportunity for a wide grasp of public affairs," Professor J. A. Corry, vice-principal of Queen's points out, in his *Elements of Democratic Government*. "If to ability he joins study and effort, his position obviously enables him to wield great influence." The King or Queen has the formal legal power to dismiss his or her ministers. If a prime minister dies or resigns and there are several political parties and no obvious majority leader, the monarch may have the personal responsibility of choosing a prime minister.

These are debatable matters of the constitution, to some extent, but there are other powers and influences of the Crown and the Monarch which are less subject to dispute.

All popular governments feel the need of a unifying symbol and force. It should be above party controversy; and not subject to sudden termination or change. The United States gets along with a Constitution, and a Flag: (Please turn to page 46)



Queen Elizabeth II with her husband and children.

Road to Rising Sales



Most eviscerating plants are clean and bright; the work is largely done by girls dressed in scrupulously clean white smocks.



The poultry processors are making a strong bid for a bigger slice of the meat-eaters' dollar

by RALPH HEDLIN



Jean Cooke, forelady in a Winnipeg eviscerating plant, passes a critical eye over a bird to assure that it measures up.

THE housewife who goes down to the grocery store with her shopping bag over her arm, and the man of the house who leans back in his chair at the end of a big meal and comments "I really enjoyed that dinner," are all-important to the farmers of the prairies. The dollars they spend are votes in the market place, and this is one place where majority certainly rules. A farmer produces that which he can sell most profitably, or he goes out of business.

That does not mean that the preferences of consumers cannot be influenced. Poultry processors, anxious to increase the dollar votes cast in favor of their products, are busily wooing this fickle popular appetite. They are modifying and packaging their product to the point where a chicken of average intelligence would not recognize his late brethren; the consumers like the new products though, and the processors expect to be able to build up a bigger demand for poultry.

It was not sheer chance that poultry processors began this type of work. For some time A. F. Darnell, Chief, Poultry Marketing and Production Services, Canada Department of Agriculture, has had the idea that women preferred to be spared the trouble of drawing their own birds. With this in mind he organized a party of the more prominent poultry buyers and wholesalers in Winnipeg to make a tour of the heaviest poultry-producing areas in the United States. The group examined plants in Omaha, Nebraska, and made a circle tour to Chicago, examining some 25 plants en route.

The buyers and wholesalers were impressed, and wanted the products they had seen produced here. The result has been that in the last two years five poultry eviscerating and processing plants have been established in Winnipeg, one in Regina, one in Saskatoon, two each in Calgary and Edmonton and one in Vancouver.

These plants kill, pluck, and draw the birds and package them in ways expected to attract the consumers' eye. The greatest stress is being laid on two processes. The bird may be plucked, cleaned, head and feet and neck removed and the bird placed in a tight, transparent bag made of synthetic resin; a vacuum pump draws the air out of the bag and bird, the bag is sealed, and placed in hot water which shrinks it tightly around the bird, revealing the attractive bird outline. This process is

used with roasting birds—turkeys, ducks, fowl, and roasting chickens. Birds intended for boiling, frying or stewing are cut up into 12 parts, frozen, placed in an attractive package, and sold under the producer's trade name.

Other birds are sold halved; quartered; canned; ready cooked; boned and rolled and frozen; and even stuffed with sausage meat, boned, rolled, frozen and wrapped.

Another process, already popular in some of the larger eastern Canadian cities, which has made an appearance in Winnipeg in the last few weeks, is the so-called "ice-chilled" method. For this process specially grown fryer-weight birds, which dress out at about three pounds at nine weeks of age, are used. The birds are ice-chilled immediately after being eviscerated and are delivered to the retail store still packed in chipped ice, and are held in an ice pack until they are sold, thus keeping the attractive bloom much as it was when the bird was killed. The key to this process is to have the bird on the consumer's stove as soon after it is killed as possible.

This careful attention to the form in which their product is marketed is a new thing on the part of western Canadian poultry processors. It made an initial appearance in the United States 12 to 15 years ago, and has become more or less general here in the last couple of years. It has been found to have a distinct advantage in providing a standardized product for consumers; added to this, all birds going through the eviscerating plants are inspected by representatives of the Health of

Animals Division for freedom from disease; the birds are also graded.

The eviscerating plants, like the meat-packing plants, can make some use of by-products from the slaughter of birds. The feathers are used, of course; also, surplus chicken fat can be removed and sold to the manufacturers of dried soups; a jelly extract from the legs is in strong demand as food by certain racial groups; surplus giblets and neck meat become a canned sandwich spread; and work is being done on the development of feed for fox, mink and dogs from the head and entrails and other waste portions.

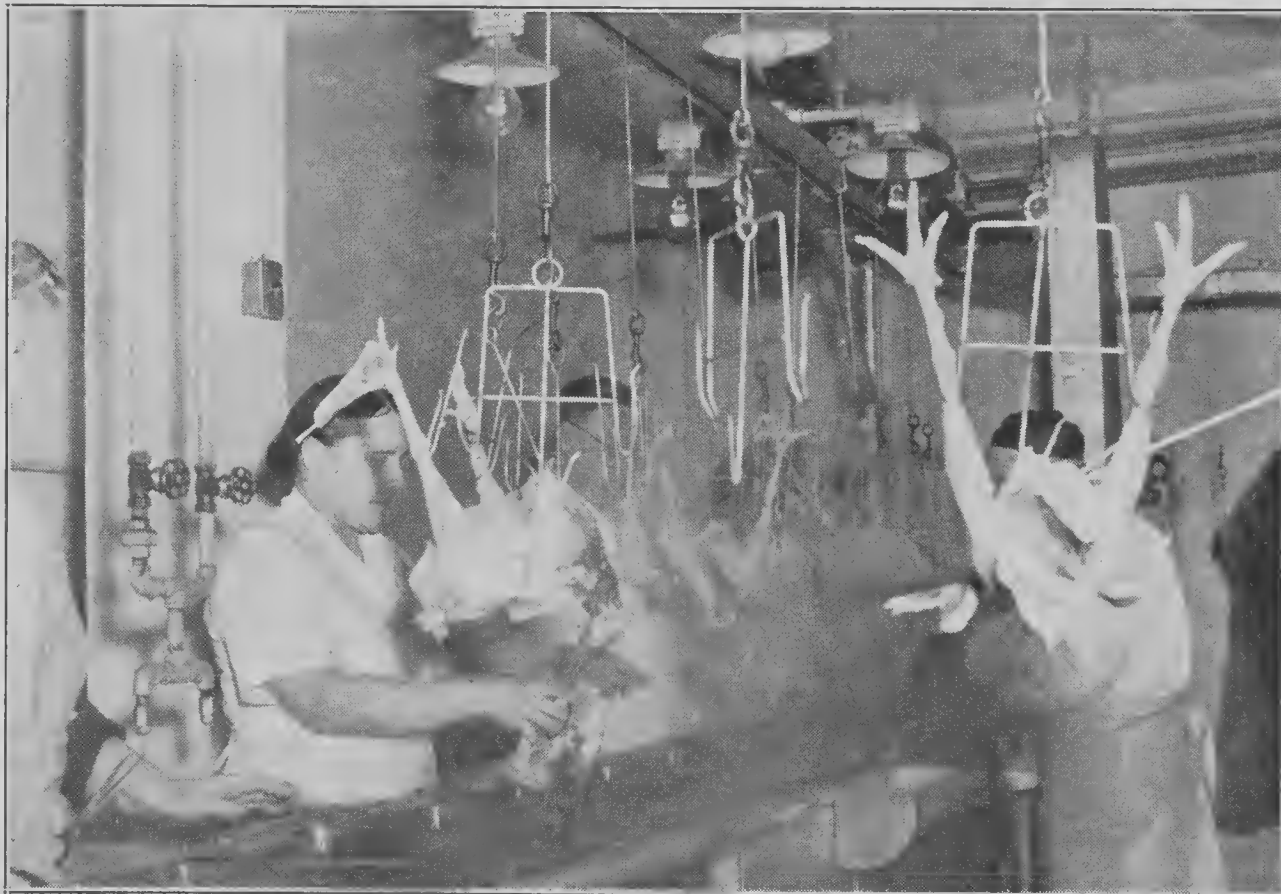
Those operating the eviscerating plants have some serious problems with which to contend. One of the most serious is the difficulty of purchasing an adequate and steady supply of suitable birds.

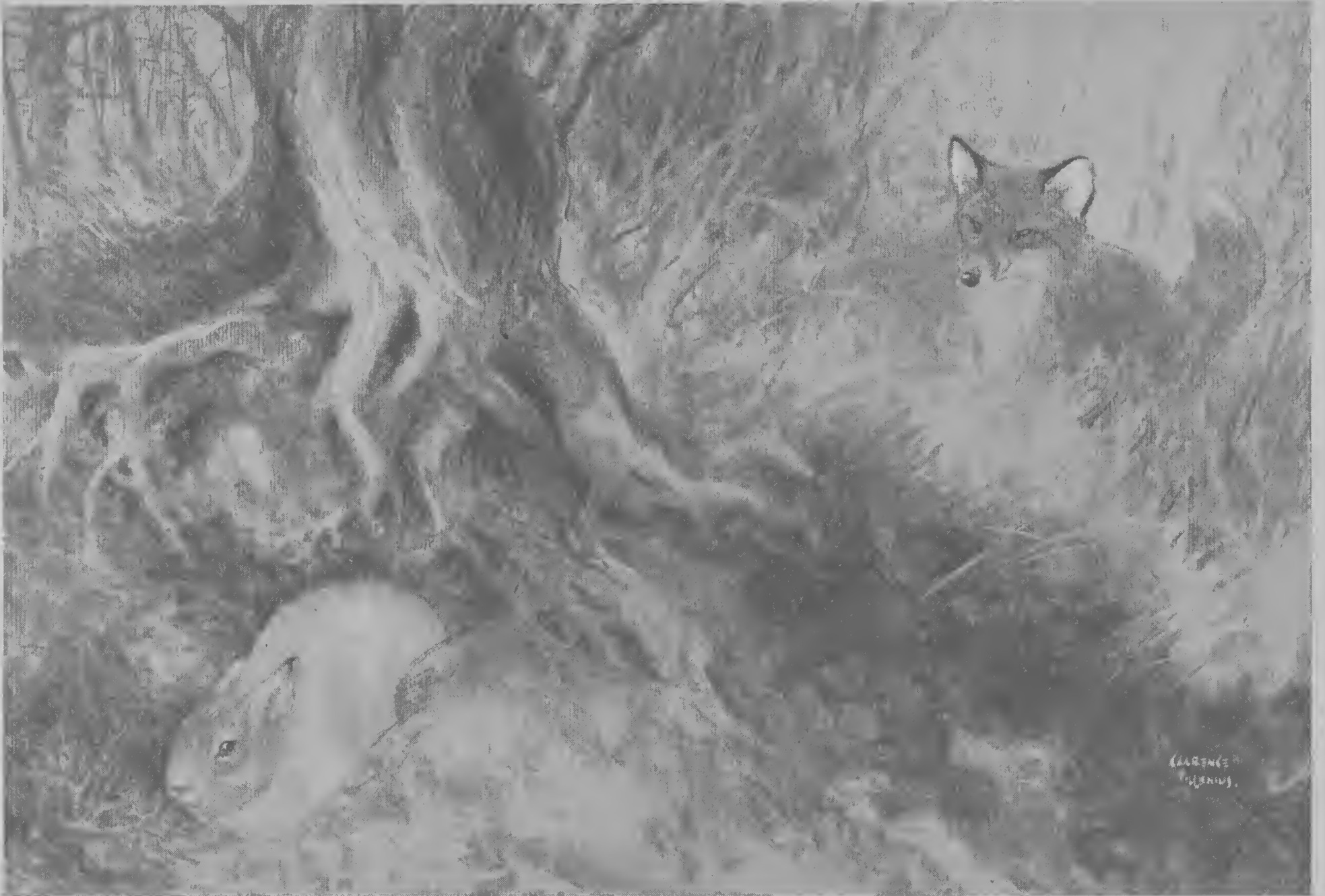
They demand a young, well-fleshed and well-finished bird that has been raised in confinement and fed special feeds, and is ready to be killed and eviscerated at the "tender" age of not over 12 weeks. Range-fed birds lack the smooth fleshing and fat cover of the confined, and older birds lose their tenderness.

IT is also difficult to get the birds with just the right breeding. This is a problem for both producers and processors. The desirable bird is fast feathering, has the ability to put on fat and flesh at an early age, is capable of rapid growth, and is light or buff colored so that it will dress out free of dark pinfeathers.

The problem of the supply of such birds is gradually being overcome. Meat production is becoming important enough to permit the hatcheries to pay more attention to the kind of bird demanded. Cross-bred birds are coming into the picture to an increasing extent. "The best crosses in our experience are the crosses between New Hampshire and the heavy, white breeds, such as Light Sussex or White Plymouth Rock," says W. J. Landreth, secretary, Canadian Poultry Sales. The Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, are not wanted, nor are any of the black breeds, because their dark pinfeathers are responsible for an unattractive carcass. The Barred Rock are all right in most ways, but are not generally favored because many strains are slow feather- (Please turn to page 67)

The birds, suspended from a track, move in front of the workers, each of whom performs one operation.





Seconds later, Flame's crouching red figure emerged directly over the hillock where the hare sheltered.

FLAME'S FAMILY

A red fox who preferred to have no familiarity with man but when it was forced upon him, he dealt with it in a way in which he was unusually wise

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Flame circled an adjoining knoll that rose between the road and the den. Here he took his watch, indiscernible amid the clumps of last year's fireweed. Quite suddenly, sunlight poured gently over the high bluffs of the valley, turning the poplar tops into palisades of lacy gold. Flame shifted himself so the sunlight streamed on the full length of his body.



Illustrated
by
Clarence
Tillenius

He was a handsome red, his long limbs and fluffed coat making him appear much larger than his 12 pounds. In that Alberta valley, he was the last of a man-wise generation, and like all wild creatures conscious of their disappearing numbers, he possessed an extra-sensory instinct for danger. Alf Giles,

who farmed two miles above the valley and who had tried repeatedly to trap Flame the previous winter, called him a phantom—"an' with a sixth sense, at that." Flame, believing that the best way to discourage human enemies is to make fools of them, had tripped every trap on Giles' line—not once but many times. Tired of the game finally, he had walked around and around some special sets east of his favorite haunts, leaving an excited Giles under the impression that he had *almost* been tempted. Giles painstakingly polluted that sector with similar sets, and Flame avoided the area the rest of the winter. In his heart, Flame preferred to have no familiarity with man, but when it was forced upon him, he dealt with it in the way in which most red foxes are wise.

NIP'S sojourn that morning took her to dangerous country. The one entrance to the valley was the abandoned blind-line road. It ran west past Alf Giles' farm, turned south at the school-section, then snaked down in levels and inclines between the steep-breasted hills to the flats, ravines and copses of Crooked Creek. Following it to the outskirts of Giles' sheep pasture, Nip slowed, lowering her body as she sighted the big ram and the ewes feeding intently, their woolly backs toward her.

Moments later she made off with a lamb that had strayed to the meadow's edge, vanishing in the scrub before even the mother ewe was aware that her babe was missing.

Something more than hunger made the she-fox daring. Nip was a scarlet (Please turn to page 83)

IN the late April dawn that patched the valley with pockets of darkness, Flame slipped from the den. The red fox swung lightly up the first slope of the old blind-line trail. Across the gully, to his right and slightly below him, an arctic hare squatted against the moist dark hillside. The hare had not yet made the complete transition from winter to summer dress, and because of its conspicuous oatmeal color, was reluctant to move unless certain it was in danger. It lowered its nose imperceptibly, black pea-shaped eyes fixed on the fox.

Flame trotted to the first level, no pause or motion indicating he had as much as noticed the rabbit. Then, casually, he nosed down the road-side and across the pebbled channel left by the run-off rains. The hare shrank lower, ready to catapult down the gully if the fox turned in its direction. Flame trotted leisurely over the incline of the hill.

Seconds later, screened by the humpy hillside, Flame's crouching red figure emerged directly over the hillock where the hare sheltered. Flame's delicate black nose wrinkled, tasting the air. Then he leaped. The rabbit scarcely had time to move. Flame dropped it at his feet and stood over it a moment. Its loose winter hairs floated lightly upward.

His breakfast over, Flame hurried back to the white-trunked poplar bluff where his young were concealed. Half a mile across the flats, a breeze stirred the sticky black balms that marked the winding course of Crooked Creek.

NIP had been waiting the red fox's return. High-strung and older than her mate, she passed him without a sign of recognition. Three days earlier, she had given birth to five young; now she was ravenous. She, too, hurried up the blind-line, but she did not glance toward the hillsides.

*Under the Colombo Plan
Canada will help Pakistan,
newest nation in the Com-
monwealth of Nations*

by D. W. NASH

WEST
PAKISTAN

*The colored map indi-
cates the separation be-
tween East and West
Pakistan and shows the
location of the disputed
Kashmir territory.*

JAMMU
AND
KASHMIR

Pakistan...

Land of Farmers

EAST
PAKISTAN



Above: Dr. K. A. Rahman (right), Director of Agriculture for the Punjab, discusses a mechanical fruit picker at the Summerland Experimental Station. Below: Dr. Rahman examines a cover crop of Ladino clover at Summerland with Dr. J. C. Wilcox.

IN August, 1947, a nation which now numbers about 80 million people was born as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Not more than about one-tenth the size of Canada, it has approximately five times Canada's population. Pakistan, until August, 1947, was a part of United India. Today, it is a completely self-governing nation, and the fifth most populous in the world. As such, it is no longer correct to speak of its people as Indians. They are Pakistanis, and are separated from the people of India by a wide gulf of misunderstanding, based principally upon religious differences.

Whereas the people of India are predominantly Hindu in religion, the Pakistanis are Moslems, followers of the religion founded by the prophet Mohammed, a wealthy Arab merchant, about the year 610, whose teachings and revelations are now collected and recorded in a book corresponding to the Christian Bible, which is called the Koran.

The word Moslem means "one who submits," and the more than 200 million Moslems throughout the world are spoken of as Islam, which in Arabic means "submission to, or having peace with, God." They have three principal prophets, Abraham, the first Moslem and Father of the Faithful; Jesus, born of the Virgin Mary, and not crucified but taken away by God, to return and defeat the Antichrist; and last of the three, Mohammed, who believed himself to be the successor of Jesus.

A short time before his unfortunate death by assassination, Pakistan's Premier, Liaquat Ali Khan, summarized the political and social code of Pakistan as follows:

"There is no room for theocracy, for Islam stands for freedom of conscience, condemns coercion, has no priesthood, and abhors the caste system. It believes in the equality of all men, and in the right of each individual to enjoy the fruit of his, or her, effort, enterprise, capacity and skill."

PAKISTAN, like the United States, is divided into two widely separated parts. Just as Alaska is hundreds of miles from the body of the 48 states, so Eastern Bengal is about 1,000 miles from the remaining four provinces of Pakistan, separated from Western Pakistan by nearly the full width of northern India. The four provinces of Western Pakistan are Sindh, in the south, bordering partly on the Arabian Sea and containing Karachi, the

principal port of Pakistan and its capital city; Baluchistan, bordering on Afghanistan; Punjab to the northeast of Sindh, bordering on India to the south and Kashmir to the northeast; and North West Frontier, northwest of Punjab. Kashmir, a large area, and a potential sixth province of Pakistan, is still the subject of bitter dispute with India.

IT was my very great pleasure in August of 1951 to spend a day or two in very pleasant association with Dr. Khan Abdul Rahman, Director of Agriculture in Punjab and Director of Agricultural Instruction in the University of Punjab. Dr. Rahman was in Canada for six weeks as a guest of the Canadian government, under the Colombo Plan.

This plan, inaugurated in 1950 by the non-Asiatic countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, is an effort to meet the political unrest in south and southeast Asia, by aiding financially in the economic development of Commonwealth countries such as India, Pakistan and Ceylon, as well as non-Commonwealth countries such as Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and Indo-China. A six-year program of capital development for the Commonwealth countries in south and southeast Asia has been drawn up, and Canada is a party to this program. During 1951-52, the first year of the Colombo Plan,

Canada will contribute something over \$25 million, nearly all of which will be for Pakistan and India.

There are about 430 million people in what was United India. About 300 million, or 70 per cent, are engaged in agriculture, under conditions which would represent a very low standard of living indeed for the farmers of Canada and the United States. In Pakistan, the percentage of those who gain their livelihood from agriculture is 92 per cent. The average size of farm in Eastern Pakistan (Eastern Bengal) is three to four acres, and in Western Pakistan from six to 12 acres. The typical Pakistan farm family will consist of mother, father and perhaps five children. The family does all of the work on the farm. Few families own their own farms, which are worked on a half-share basis, the landlord taking one-half of all the proceeds and paying one-half of the feed and seed. This means that the net income of the peasant farmer, according to Dr. Rahman, will run from \$20 to \$30 per year. Out of this very

small sum left after paying his yearly living expenses, he must meet the cost of education for his children as well as the cost of sickness in the family and similar items.

THE Pakistan peasant today is much better off than before the partition, previous to which, said Dr. Rahman, he was often in the hands of the village money-lender, who was always a Hindu. The Moslem religion prohibits interest on money. The Moslem may borrow money from a friend or a neighbor on his word of honor, but he may neither charge interest for what he lends, nor pay interest. The fact that the money-lender is now gone from Pakistan and the peasant has owed nothing since partition, and the additional fact that a series of fairly satisfactory crops have been secured since 1947, has operated greatly to the advantage of the large proportion of the population who are farmers.

Low standards of living, and very little hope for the future, have been characteristic of most people in the underdeveloped countries of the world. The people of more fortunate countries, those which have become industrialized and in which farm science and mechanization have brought great rewards in the form of increased production, security of land tenure, (Please turn to page 39)

A Quartet of Mixed Voices

by WALTER BARRY

SOME people evidently didn't like the way we buried John Sawtelle, and they were quick to tell us about it. Mrs. Billings, a well-meaning but nosey old biddy, caught me alone and unprotected, and pinned me against the drugstore window with a long and skeletal finger.

"Aren't you ashamed, David? Aren't you so very sadly ashamed? How on earth can you hold your head up? You and the rest of that Twin Pine riffraff ought to be in jail. That's where you ought to be! Making a spectacle of Mr. Sawtelle's beautiful funeral."

In our town, and I suppose it is the same everywhere else, there are people who positively refuse to go to a funeral. There are others, however, who go to all the funerals. It's their hobby, I guess. Mrs. Billings is a woman who goes to funerals. As local correspondent for the county paper, I got to know her quite well.

She went on and on about our "disgraceful conduct" and about my "brazen effrontery" in writing up the funeral. I opened my mouth a couple of times to explain but I shut it quick because even if I talked all day she never would understand. I don't think we were irreverent. What we did on that October afternoon was a holy thing to us.

You see, old John and I and a few other kindred souls used to gather at indefinite intervals on Long Hill and listen to the sweet music of our foxhounds. We called it the Twin Pine Fox-Hunting Club. There were no officers, no dues and no by-laws. Any fox hunter was welcome. It was nice up there on a crisp autumn evening, with old John sitting near the fire, spinning yarns. Some wag would tell old John that all the good dogs were dead, and old John would stand up and say:

"Hand me that bottle, boys," and he would take a good drink, "just to clear out my ears," and he would shout loud and clear so that everyone would hear.

"D'ye listen to that music out there! That's not a pack of mongrels chasing a cat up an alley! D'ye hear Chancey's King? And Allen's Lady, and Belle? And my own Drummer Boy? Them are foxhounds, and don't you ever forget it. There's no dog living or dead that's half as good as any one of them."

Then he would sit down with a proud look on his face. Proud of the hounds, and proud of us, his friends. Yes, old John had but two interests, fox hunting and the warm companionship of his fellow hunters. The rest of us, each one in his own way, felt the same.

THE night old John died was a raw, windy night. He sat propped up in the old white-painted iron bed, and a faint grin creased his face.

"Sounds almost like the dogs puzzlin' out an old she-fox." His voice was low but steady.

"Dave!" He grabbed my hand. "I'm never goin' to see another sunrise. Stay with me."

I nodded. I couldn't say anything.

"I've had a good life, Dave. I'm not afraid to go. All I ask is to be buried on Long Hill between the twin pines. Promise me that, Dave." He gripped my hand harder, and I nodded again.

He closed his eyes, and I thought he was gone, but after a while he opened them and whispered to me.

Illustrated by J. H. Petrie

I don't think that we were irreverent at John Sawtelle's funeral. I think that it was how I wrote it up for the paper that was what really made Mrs. Billings and her friends furious

"You keep Drummer Boy and the rest of the pack. I've run my course." Then he closed his eyes for the last time.

It was a touching and moving sight at his wake the following night, because there were a lot of people who liked old John, and the funeral parlor was full of their floral offerings. Honest tears rolled down the seamed and ruddy faces of the old-timers who came to pay their respects to this husk of a strong and rugged man. Youngsters, awed and puzzled by the alien hand of death, came in and said a prayer for the one who at one time or other had befriended them. All were his friends, and there were many.

Afterwards, they would sit down in little groups in the hard, straight chairs and talk in low voices of this man, such a short time removed from their midst. The fox hunters in one corner, the frail old people in another, and off to one side a group of distant and coldly polite relatives. Mrs. Billings and her clique commanded the center.

The low hum of conversation droned on through the evening. One white-haired old lady was telling another about the little delicacies old John had brought her and her husband the winter both were sick. A little boy showed me the scout knife the old man had given him, and we younger fox hunters felt in our pockets for the knives he had given us, too.

Later on, the minister came in and led us in prayer.

"Almighty Father, look down upon this man . . ." The words were beautiful and appropriate. They laid stress on his good works and indomitable spirit; his unquenchable good humor and his respect for his fellow man.

Afterwards, I approached the minister on the matter of the burial, and he was willing to perform the ceremony on the Hill. He talked to the relatives, and they too, were willing.

(Please turn to page 89)



Old John and I and a few kindred souls used to gather at intervals on Long Hill and listen to the sweet music of our foxhounds.



The contrast between the two farmsteadings on this page speaks for itself.

HAVE you ever seen an attractively planted prairie farm-home grounds that did not house the family of a successful farmer? Neither have I. This article does not suggest that all one has to do to be a successful farmer is to plant your lawns and gardens to good grass and attractive shrubs and trees, nor that all successful farmers have pleasingly planted home grounds; but the parallel is there, nevertheless. It implies, I think, that farmers who are gifted with a taste for artistry are those whose chief aim is to go on making a success of their enterprise, as well as making their daily surroundings reflect their contentment in their chosen life and work.

There are those who claim, as any farm extension worker will testify, that no good farmer has time to think of prettying up his farmstead, let alone to do it. The great majority of our prairie farmers are in the business because they like it themselves. They like it as a way of life for their families; and they are usually appreciative of suggestions wherein that life may be expanded or made more pleasant. This article attempts a brief discussion of the broad concept of farmstead planning, from the home beautification point of view.

To many people, the landscape architect is a professional man whose fees, it is suspected, are quite beyond the means of the average farmer or town dweller. But most people who build their own homes get advice on the house plan, to assure themselves that their arrangements do not include some partition or fixture that is incompatible with plumbing, wiring or foundation supports. In the same way, advice concerning the grounds layout outside the home may have value, and often can be secured from an expert at reasonable cost. At the same time, one can do much toward understanding the principles of landscaping (as lawn, garden and farmstead layout) by consulting bulletins and using one's own sense of fitness and artistry in conjunction with those basic principles.

An atmosphere of comfort and permanence is given this farmstead by the trees and shrubs. But for the barn location it might fit into the plan above.

[Plan by Jablonski]

We may assume that the "farmstead" refers to the area by the farm buildings as well as the yards, driveways, gardens and lawns that form the farm headquarters. The planning and development of the over-all farmstead area, then, is our concern, and thus we must include the garden design itself as part to be incorporated into the elements, or factors, that make up the surroundings. These elements will include the highway or road allowance and any other particular features such as a river, hill or wooded slough that may have value as background, or as focal points for our vistas, or outlook. In other words, we must remember that we "look out from" our home environment, as well as expecting others to "look in upon" it.

FOR those who have not yet built their farm home, there is the perfect opportunity to start right at the beginning, with an idea of including in their plans satisfying beauty along with utility. Plans there must be, otherwise no basic ideas will be permanent, and the first keen interest will be hard to maintain unless the objective is recorded on paper. Scale drawings are most useful, and if a perspective sketch can also be made, so much the better, for it is of great value in determining just what features need planting support, what plants best fit a particular area or position, and so on.

Many other farmers, encouraged by various provincial farm planning programs, are relocating their farmsteads for more efficiency. These farms, too, can benefit from permanent plans for landscaping features, as well as for the position of more utilitarian fixtures such as farm buildings, permanent pastures and yards. Still a third group of farmers have no reason for changing the location of their farmsteads, yet in many cases feel that the appearance of the home would be improved by some landscaping.

A prime objective is to emphasize by means of driveway and path locations, shrubbery groups and the placement of trees, background plantings and frequent open vistas—that the house is not a distinct unit of the farmstead, but a definite part—the most important part—of the whole picture. There you have in a nutshell the main idea behind farmstead beautification. Of course, the features of the farmstead are compatible in a landscape design! Otherwise there is no point in attempting the job. And it is made much easier if we have some elements

Planning Your Farmstead

by R. J. HILTON

Landscape planning of farm home surroundings lends dignity and comfort to farm living

outside the farmstead such as attractive or unusual views, which we can use as a part of our whole design.

WHEN we realize how much landscaping depends initially on varied tastes, observation and originality, we can see that it isn't easy to reduce its operation and objectives to a set of rules. For the sake of brevity and convenience, however, the following suggestions may be offered:

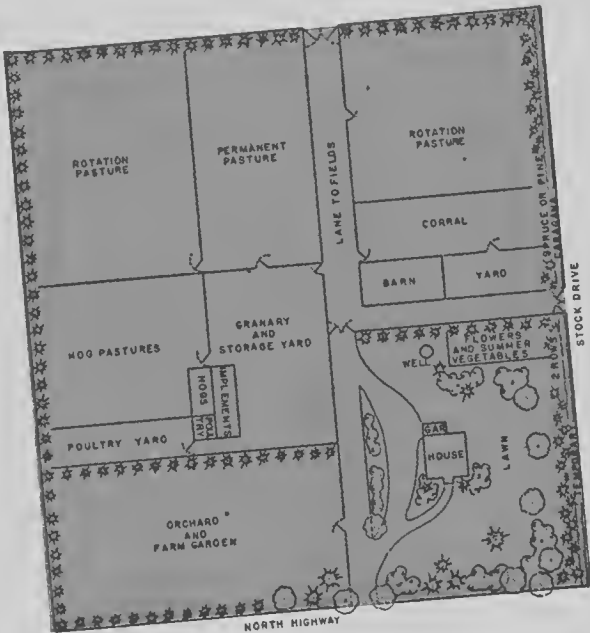
The home is always the central feature. Therefore, its setting is important. It should not be too close to highway or drive, and all planting should harmonize with its style and size. An open lawn in front gives prominence to the house. Cluttering a lawn with shrubs and flower beds is like having most of your living room furniture scattered around the room at random. There is a place for the plants around the sides or borders of the lawn. If good views out from the farmstead are to be had, plantings should be so planned that the vistas from the dwelling windows will not be obstructed. This will take some planning and care in selecting for certain locations, plants that will not grow too large.

The natural or informal style of landscaping is certain to be in far better harmony with farm surroundings, than would the stiffer, formalized arrangements. One can, and very often does, compromise within landscape design, but preferably not when it comes to a choice of the design itself.

Utility must never be overlooked, for beauty alone will not operate a farm efficiently. On established farmsteads, beautification often can be superimposed on the existing arrangement, but never at the sacrifice of utility. Usually minor changes in paths and drives, in placement of flower borders and kitchen gardens, and perhaps major changes in shrubbery and tree plantings, will achieve the desired object.

Simplicity is another important principle. Far too many farmsteads, well laid out otherwise, are spoiled in outlook as well as in appearance, by overcrowded plant arrangements and too much emphasis on lawn clutter, such as chairs, tables, benches, pergolas, trellises and ornaments. Save these for your private outdoor living room, at the rear or side of the open lawn.

FOUNDATION and border plantings are integral parts of the landscape. The first is a utility measure to tie the house to its surroundings; and the latter is to provide variety to the scene, to outline boundaries and to replace hedges which are rather formal, inclined to add monotony and are much more bother to maintain. Foundation planting about the house should be done with plants of medium-green tones, and not unusual in foliage color or form. By using (Please turn to page 92)





Left: The Edenbank Farm house, here viewed from the road, across the shallow Chilliwack river. Original landscaping was done by E. A. Wells.

Right: The calf, Springbank Standard Beauty, is the 13th generation Ayrshire, and Marie, the fourth generation Wells, at Edenbank. Laddie belongs, too.

by H. S. FRY



[Edenbank photo]

THERE are not many third-generation farmers west of the Great Lakes in Canada. Ontario might boast of a fourth, or, in rare instances, a fifth-generation farmer on the same land. This might be exceeded perhaps in the Maritime Provinces, and more likely still in Quebec.

Oliver N. Wells, present owner of Edenbank Farm at Sardis, B.C., is a third-generation Fraser Valley farmer and Ayrshire breeder. Curiously enough, Edenbank Farm was founded by his grandfather in 1867, the year of Confederation. The Edenbank Ayrshire herd was established in 1892; and it is of more than passing interest that when the 13th generation of Edenbank-bred Ayrshires were introduced to pasture in 1951, they got their sustenance from a pasture field that was laid down in the year the herd was founded. Now predominantly Kentucky bluegrass and wild white clover, this field, according to Oliver Wells, is producing as heavily as ever. In 1946, for example, it produced 27.36 tons of grass per acre, green weight, and produced only .08 tons less of dry matter, per acre, than a field next to it which was seeded down 38 years later, in 1930.

In one sense at least, the Wells farm at Sardis provides a link with two important events in Canadian and British history, the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada, and the ascent of Queen Victoria to the British throne. It was in that year that A. C. Wells, Oliver's grandfather, was born in Napanee, Ontario. Twenty-five years later, as a restless harnessmaker, he came to western Canada to join the gold rush to the Cariboo country in British Columbia. He took the longest way as the easiest, and sailed around Cape Horn, the southernmost tip of South America, to reach the Pacific Coast and gold.

There is no record that he found much gold. He

came back before long, to Yale, then the head of navigation, and there he engaged in his trade as a harnessmaker. Soon, however, the lure of farming to grow produce for the Caribou and coast markets attracted him, and in 1865 he pre-empted 160 acres of land in the Chilliwack district, at Sardis. Later, additional land was purchased to make a total of 400 acres, and in 1867 Edenbank Farm was established.

I have no doubt that a book of great interest could be written about this hardy and progressive pioneer, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Fraser Valley, and one of only five or six in the Chilliwack district. He is known now as "the

above-ground silos in Canada was constructed, and is still in use. It is a square structure and is used today for a bull pen.

THE years until 1900 were used for land clearing, draining, fencing and building. In 1887, a horse barn was put up, and in 1894 a large cow barn replaced an earlier one, and is still in use. This new barn made it possible to store as much as 500 tons of hay in the barn lofts over the livestock. To roof the barn of 1894 required 100,000 shingles.

The early years were also years of experimentation with cattle, and involved Shorthorns and Holstein grades, as well as purebred Jerseys. Finally, a decision was made to establish the Ayrshire herd, and the first four heifers and a

young herd sire were secured from Carleton Place, Ontario. One of the first to establish a T.B.-free herd, his first T.B. test took all

his purebred females purchased in the East, but Grandfather Wells went East again and purchased more of the best he could find.

One of the first markets for dairy cattle was up the west coast of British Columbia to the Klondike gold country. Early markets for hay, baled and delivered to the Fraser River boat at \$6 to \$8 per ton, were provided by logging camps. Meat and dairy produce found markets in the Caribou and the interior, as well as in the coast cities. "In the spring," said Oliver, "A. C. Wells would start for the interior with a load of produce on a wagon, with sleighs upside down on top. When the snow level was reached, the wagon was abandoned until the return trip, and the rest of the journey made by sleigh. River boats carried all the valley produce to coast markets for many years. At this time, the herd numbered from 60 to 75 milking cows, and the farm employed (Please turn to page 60)

Edenbank Farm

As old as Confederation, this three-generation Fraser Valley farm has been acquiring distinctions ever since it was founded

Father of Dairying" in British Columbia, and was for many years president of the B.C. Dairymen's Association. A self-educated man, he was a great reader, a leader in community, church and civic affairs. One of the early Justices of the Peace in Chilliwack, he was a director of the Chilliwack Fair when it was first organized in 1873, was president in 1876, and a continuous exhibitor until he turned over the management of his farm to his son, E. A. Wells, in 1912.

In 1895, he established the Edenbank Co-operative Creamery, which was based on the previous existence of a creamery built by him in 1883. In 1885, he constructed his first silo, which was a large clay pit 40 by 16 feet, and made silage mostly of straight clover. It was tramped with a horse and covered with a foot of earth on top. Cattle were winter-fed outside from high racks, on a gravel bar on the river bottom. Later, one of the earliest



[Guide Photos]

Left: H. F. Fletcher, Agassiz Experimental Farm, checking the cages in the Edenbank experimental pasture. Right: Oliver Wells in the experimental pasture with a few of the Edenbank Ayrshires.



Linda saw the two cars, the trailer crouched behind a powerful sedan, half hidden by the shadows from a group of tall pines.

LINDA LANE went up the steep road toward the clubhouse, taking long, rapid strides. It was already daylight; the smoky accommodation train had been late. There was need for hurry if she expected to find Mr. Marburg and warn him, before Bob arrived. Tiny showers of dew from the overhanging pine branches made spangles on her rough tweed coat. Some of the drops, streaking the dust and cinders on her face, might well have been tears.

The trailer, Bob had admitted, was parked on the shore of the lake, not far from the main entrance to the Club. She scanned the unfamiliar landscape with quick, darting glances. Early morning sunlight reflected in small, gilt patches from her crisp, corn-colored hair.

Almost at once she saw the two cars; a powerful dark-blue sedan, with the trailer crouched behind it like a long, sleek greyhound, half-hidden by shadows from a group of tall pines. There were no signs of life about the cars, nor along the stretch of lake front between them and the clubhouse. Millionaire sportsmen, Linda decided, slept late.

The entrance to the trailer was on the side facing her, near the front. A shade drawn down over the glass upper-half of the door prevented anyone from seeing inside. Gently Linda tapped, waiting. The hands of her wrist watch showed that it was not yet seven o'clock. But Mr. Marburg would scarcely object to being wakened early by someone who had come several hundred miles to warn him that his life was in danger.

There was no response. Surprised, Linda knocked again, this time more sharply, so that her small topaz seal ring made clicking sounds against the glass. Again no reply. Did this mean that Mr. Marburg had not spent the night in his trailer? The possible alternative, that Bob might have arrived before her, left Linda faint. Had she, then, come too late?

Feeling as though someone had tied a hard knot in her stomach, she turned the chromium-plated door handle. The door was not locked.

Linda knew that she must open it, but although the well-oiled hinges moved easily enough, she seemed for a moment unable to summon up the necessary strength. At last the door swung wide. The peaceful interior was so different from what

she had momentarily imagined and she gasped with relief.

To her right a built-in double bed occupied the front end of the trailer; its striped counterpane was smooth and undisturbed. Directly facing her was a square open space, with a window at its opposite side, beneath which stood a table. A black box on the table suggested a portable typewriter.

From the open space, a narrow passageway extended toward the rear of the car. Linda stepped inside, glanced down it. Small, neat doors lined either side; closets, bathroom, kitchenette, she supposed. At the further end of the corridor a broad, richly upholstered couch extended around the three rear walls of the trailer; like the bed, the couches were undisturbed.

No signs of occupancy anywhere. It seemed clear that Mr. Marburg, instead of sleeping on board, had spent the night at the Club.

Nor had Bob yet arrived, with his crazy homicidal threats; otherwise he would have been here now, awaiting an opportunity to carry them out. Linda decided that there was only one thing she could do . . . stay where she was until one or the other of them put in an appearance.

But while waiting, she could search for the *Motonobu*. Not a very honorable proceeding, under ordinary circumstances, but the circumstances were not ordinary; the picture had been stolen from her, in a moral, if not precisely a legal, sense. In spite of Bob's childish talk of taking the law into his own hands she did not blame him for his anger. Marburg *was* a crook . . . had been, at least, in this affair. A plausible but unscrupulous crook. If the ancient Japanese painting was worth \$20,000 there was no possible excuse for what he had done.

Linda closed the trailer door, slid the bolt on the inside of it. Safer. It would never do to have Mr. Marburg arrive and find her ransacking his belongings. But if she could recover the picture

RUNAWAY

A SERIAL IN THREE PARTS — PART I

before he appeared, then Bob would have no reason to carry out his stupid threats. The whole problem would be solved without further trouble.

Breathless, she made a rapid search of the trailer. The *Motonobu*, in its flat ebony and ivory case, was about the size of a children's picture book; a thin, square object, fairly easy to conceal. There was no sign of it, in either the front or rear compartments, although she explored carefully under mattresses and couch cushions, between folded blankets and in other likely places.

Not until she had opened the door of the small closet adjoining the kitchenette did she find anything; and then not what she was looking for.

THE body of the man wedged inside was kneeling in a grotesque attitude of prayer. A dome light in the closet's ceiling, turned on by the opening of the door, illuminated his bent head, his gashed and blood-stained features, with sufficient clearness to tell Linda who he was. Mr. Marburg, whether Bob had killed him or not, very certainly and unalterably had met death!

Now that the door had been opened, his sagging shoulders obstructed its complete reclosing. Linda, in her frantic efforts to push back his body so that the door might again be shut, had touched for an instant one of his rigid and icy hands! With all her strength she pressed a shoulder against the metal door-panels. At last the click of the door-latch told her that she had succeeded. Horrified, she fell back across the narrow corridor, leaned, shuddering, against its opposite wall. Bob must have come during the night; come and gone, taking the picture with him, as he had threatened. Having first, to delay discovery as long as possible, hidden the body in the closet. If he *had* killed Mr. Marburg, and escaped unobserved, he might be safe. But not if she were discovered where she was. That would lead the police to him at once!

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

The interior of the trailer, in spite of overhanging pine branches, was growing lighter with each moment. Through a window at its rear Linda could see the surface of the lake, bright and shining as a mirror. To reach the road by which she had come, unseen, it would be necessary to keep well within the shadows of the pines. Swiftly she went along the corridor to the door. The sound of footsteps stopped her; she stood rigid, holding her breath in desperate fear.

Someone was approaching the trailer; she could tell that because the foot-beats were becoming louder. A man, she decided, from their vigorous quality. Young, to judge from the gay air he was whistling. She had been young once, herself, before this dreadful morning; now, with her body flattened against the wall waiting for the intruder to go away, she felt a thousand.

The sudden click of the door handle told her that instead of passing on, the man was trying to enter the trailer. Then she remembered that because of the bolted door he could not. Some Club watchman, perhaps, making sure that the costly car was properly locked. The fact that he kept on whistling seemed to bear out this theory; anyone expecting to find the door unfastened would have been surprised, annoyed, even, to discover that it had been bolted from within.

Linda kept still, hoping that the man would soon go. For a moment she wondered if it might be Bob, then realized that he would never have approached Daniel Marburg or his trailer in any mood for whistling.

For a time, silence seemed to indicate that the intruder had departed; but in a few moments the gay piping was resumed, coming now from the

Opening chapter of a three-part thrilling serial, where Linda Lane arrives at a famous sporting club. She is frantically searching for her brother Bob and a missing painting but finds herself precipitated into the moving center of a mystery concerning the strange Mr. Marburg

glad that the beauty of the sylvan landscape was once more unmarred.

The jangle of a telephone bell interrupted his reflections. Mr. Ott took up the handset, annoyed. The voice over the wire, in terse, clipped words, asked to speak with Mr. Marburg.

"Sorry," Mr. Ott replied. "He left this morning."

"Are you sure?"

"Perfectly. He told me last night he'd be pulling out today. And I see that his car is done."

"Any way you could reach him? It's important!"

"Why, I don't know. Might, along the road. He said he was returning home. Mr. Marburg is not a member of the Club."

"I understand that. Look here, see if you can get in touch with him, will you? Tell him to call up Mr. Quirk. He knows my number. If you are put to any expense, Marburg will be glad to take care of it. But get the message through, please, at once!"

Mr. Ott consulted a road map, made calculations on a scrap of paper. Then he took up the telephone.

"Get me Eltonville, please, Miss Mamie. The police station there . . . yes, anyone will do. No, nothing serious; I'll hold the line."

A large, grey-haired man appeared at the door of the office, holding up a string of brook trout.

"How's that, George?" he chuckled. "I'll have a mess for my breakfast."

"Yes, Mr. Proctor. Fine catch," Mr. Ott nodded.

"Would you mind giving them to Henry, while I

complete a telephone call? Hello, Eltonville? Chief of Police? This is the manager of the Woodcrest Rod & Gun Club speaking. A blue sedan car, with trailer, should be coming through your town in a short while, headed east. Property of

a Mr. Daniel Marburg. There'll be a young fellow named Hollis driving. No, I can't give you the licence number but I scarcely think you'll need it. A long, black trailer, quite new; one of the very latest models. No . . . I don't want anybody held . . . just a matter of courtesy. An important message for Mr. Marburg. A Mr. Quirk asks that he call him up at once. Q-U-I-R-K. That's right. As near as I can figure they ought to be there inside of half an hour but, of course, they may make better time. Thanks very much. Goodbye."

Mr. Proctor still lingered outside the door of the office.

"No trouble about Marburg, is there?" he asked, a gleam of apprehension in his eyes.

"Nothing important, Mr. Proctor. Routine matter. I'll speak to the chef at once about your fish." He took the string of trout, went down the hall.

Mr. Proctor proceeded slowly toward the lounge, wearing that look of caution he habitually assumed when some client of the bank wished to renew a loan.

The spacious, pine-paneled room, with its blaz-

ing log fire, its mounted deer heads and other trophies, held few members at this comparatively early hour; one, however, came forward—a slender, middle-aged man with sleek, tawny hair and shrewd, sophisticated eyes that seemed in constant furtive motion.

"Hello, Proctor!" he said. "Have any luck?"

"Good morning, Senator Rankin." The banker's greeting was, to say the least, distant.

"See our friend Dan Marburg got away; at any rate his trailer's gone."

"Is it?" Proctor said frigidly.

"No trouble about that deal you and he had under way, I hope. Having brought you together . . ."

Mr. Proctor frowned.

"The matter is closed," he announced, turning away. "Now if you'll pardon me I must change my clothes. He went toward the stairs, and did not see Rankin's smile; had he done so, a certain sardonic quality about it might have disturbed him.

George Ott, coming from the kitchen, met the Senator near the entrance to the lounge.

"Just been trying to get your friend Marburg on the wire," he announced.

"What for?" the Senator asked quickly.

"Somebody in New York named Quirk wants to talk to him. Important, he said. I telephoned Eltonville."

"Who did you telephone in Eltonville, George?" Rankin asked casually.

"Why, the Chief of Police."

The Senator's arm jerked a little, almost upsetting his glass.

"My God, George!" Rankin's eyebrows went up in an expression of mock horror. "You shouldn't have done that. Marburg has a weak heart! Do you want to scare the poor man to death?"

LINDA knew that she was trapped. Horribly trapped. Why had the trailer been driven away, with its owner lying inside, dead?

A chauffeur, perhaps. But would a chauffeur start off without some word with his employer? Unless, of course, he knew what lay in that closet! In which case . . . Linda decided not to think of that.

A car thief? It seemed unlikely, in broad daylight. But whatever the reason for the car having been moved, Linda knew she must get out of it. For Bob's sake even more than her own.

If only he hadn't been such a hot-headed fool! Or if she had only consulted someone about the *Motonobu*, before disposing of it! Even her trip to Woodcrest had been a mistake. Instead of saving Bob, it had landed them both in a horrible mess!

There was a small window in the front of the trailer, over the double bed. Linda glanced through it, caught the flash of a mirror in the car ahead. Part of a man's jaw was reflected there, a lean, determined jaw, and one side of a straight, rather cynical mouth. She could not see the driver's eyes; they were fixed, no doubt, on the road ahead.

All at once Linda realized that at any moment, by looking in his mirror, the man could equally well see her! Would stop to investigate!

Her knees turned to putty. She collapsed on the floor, close to tears. Tears of anger, of rage, against herself, against Bob, against the whole web of circumstances in which she found herself so suddenly and unexpectedly caught.

No use in crying over it. She crawled to the entrance door, peered out beneath the edge of its closely drawn shade. In what direction were they headed? East, the shadows of the roadside trees indicated. That meant away from Woodcrest. Although mountain roads twisted about so that it was hard to tell.

The two cars slowed up momentarily. She thought of opening the door, jumping out. No good . . . she would certainly be seen, if not by her own driver, then by occupants of other cars. Seen and questioned. That would be fatal, now. Better wait, until the man ahead stopped in some town to eat. She could slip out then, unobserved, find a train to take her back to New York.

That was the important thing . . . to get back to town . . . see Bob . . . find out what he had done. Arrange their (Please turn to page 50)

TRAILER

by FREDERIC ARNOLD KUMMER

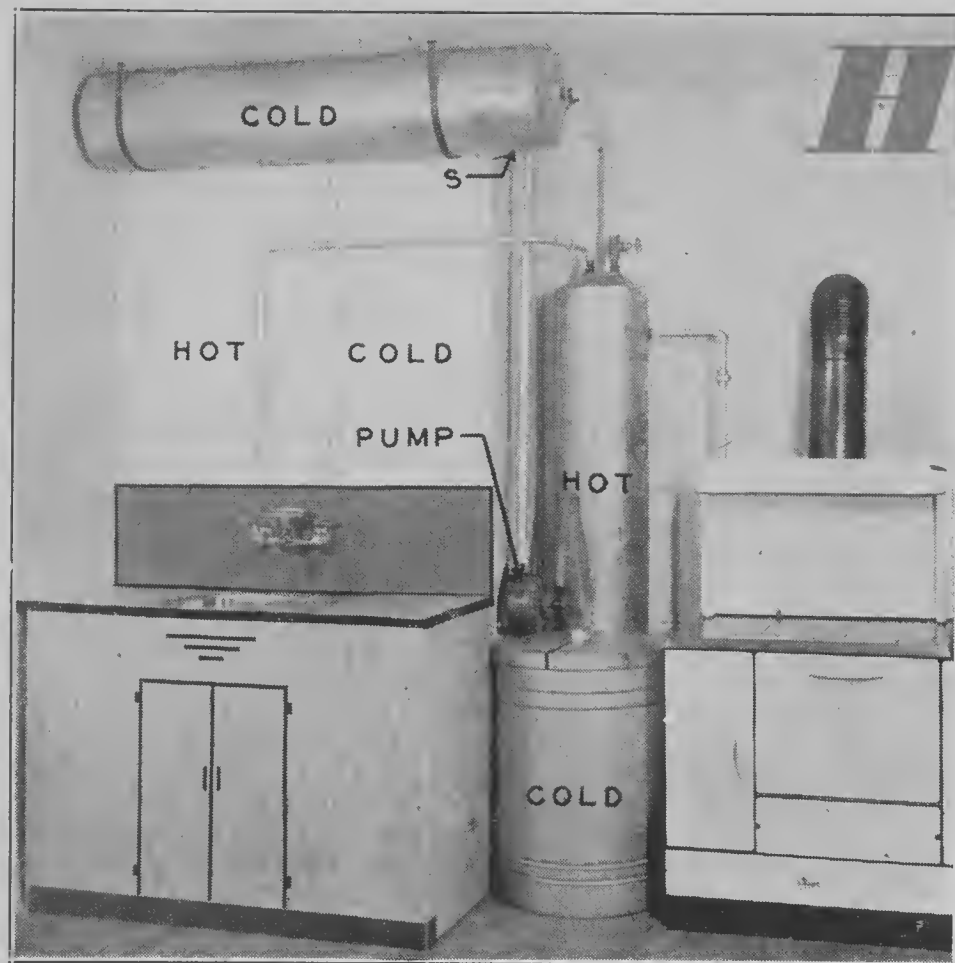
direction of the forward car. Then a more positive and frightening sound jarred Linda's consciousness; the whirl of a self-starter followed by a jolt which almost threw her to the floor. Before she fully realized what had happened, the wheels beneath her were in motion . . . the trailer was being towed down the long, steep hill!

GEORGE OTT, plump and genial manager of the Woodcrest Rod & Gun Club, was glancing over his morning's mail. The sunlight slanting through the windows of his attractive office found Mr. Ott in an amiable frame of mind. He had just finished a large and expensive Club breakfast, and was now enjoying an equally large and expensive Club cigar.

The Woodcrest Rod & Gun Club was an expensive organization, although not a large one. The select group of lawyers, politicians, and wealthy business men who made up its membership had two qualities in common . . . passion for shooting and fishing, and appreciation of well-cooked food. The rough, field-stone clubhouse, with its sketchily whitewashed walls, looked rude and primitive; but inside it were all comforts and luxuries which senators, governors, and near-millionaires require when enjoying nature's wilds . . . the "wilds" being several thousand acres of scrubby mountain land surrounding the lake, with tributary trout streams and excellent quail, partridge, and wild turkey shooting in season.

Mr. Ott, through the smoke of his cigar, allowed his gaze to drift down the smiling lake shore to the point an eighth of a mile away, near which Mr. Daniel Marburg's trailer had been parked for the last two weeks. Now it was gone, which was quite according to plan. Mr. Marburg, while not a member of the Club, had been accorded the privilege of parking his trailer on Club grounds at the request of State Senator Rankin, but Mr. Ott was





Hot Water

IN YOUR HOME

Housekeeping is made much easier if water is on tap in the kitchen, and, with simple and inexpensive means of providing it, there appears to be little reason for doing without it any longer

by GREVILLE B. HARRISON

Left: A hand pump can be used to lift the water from a house tank to the range boilers giving gravity pressure in the taps, or (right) if this is too ambitious a plan, the range boiler can be filled by hand.



HOUSEWORK is so much easier if you do not have to carry water a pail at a time and splash and drip it about with a dipper. Furthermore, you do not have to search for a house in the city to enjoy hot or cold running water for dishes, baths or showers, for washing clothes, cooking, cleaning and so on.

A range boiler and/or a house tank (it could be a wooden or metal barrel) can be connected to the waterfront of a kitchen range, providing an inexpensive way of having a good supply of hot water. These tanks may be filled with a pail, with a hand pump or with a garden hose or metal pipe from a pump driven by an electric motor or small engine.

The illustration on the right shows one method of filling a hot water tank. These people brought up a family in the pioneer way. One of the unhandiest things they had to do was haul water in pails, and heat it in boilers on top of the stove. However, they did have a reservoir on the side of the range. Now the family has grown up and left to make homes of their own.

What does grandma say about this hand-filled hot water tank? "It's the handiest thing we ever had," she said. "And now all the hard work is over we get things nice and handy! Why didn't we do it when the kids were small—so many clothes to wash, so many baths and the milk pails and separator to clean and scald?" The same story can be heard from many other people.

Water is so important in the home it should be made as easy to use as possible. This can be done step by step or by an all-out effort for the complete installation of an automatic pressure system. The step-by-step method will be favored by those who are unable to spend more than a few dollars or those who do not own the house and feel it would be unwise to spend the money on a complete system.

THE illustration at the top of the page shows a hand pump, house tank and two range boilers. One range boiler is connected to the waterfront in the cook stove, the other boiler is set up near the ceiling and connected to the range boiler. From these two boilers, hot and cold water is piped to the sink or dish washing center, to the hand basin, bath or shower. The high tank may be hidden in the top section of a kitchen cupboard, or it may be in a room upstairs or in the attic. The range boiler marked "cold" would be better if a threaded opening for a pipe was in the side as indicated by the letter "S." An overflow pipe is provided. This may drain back into the house tank so no water is wasted. When water flows out of this pipe stop pumping; the tanks are full. If you have electricity, a gear pump such as used on weed sprayers

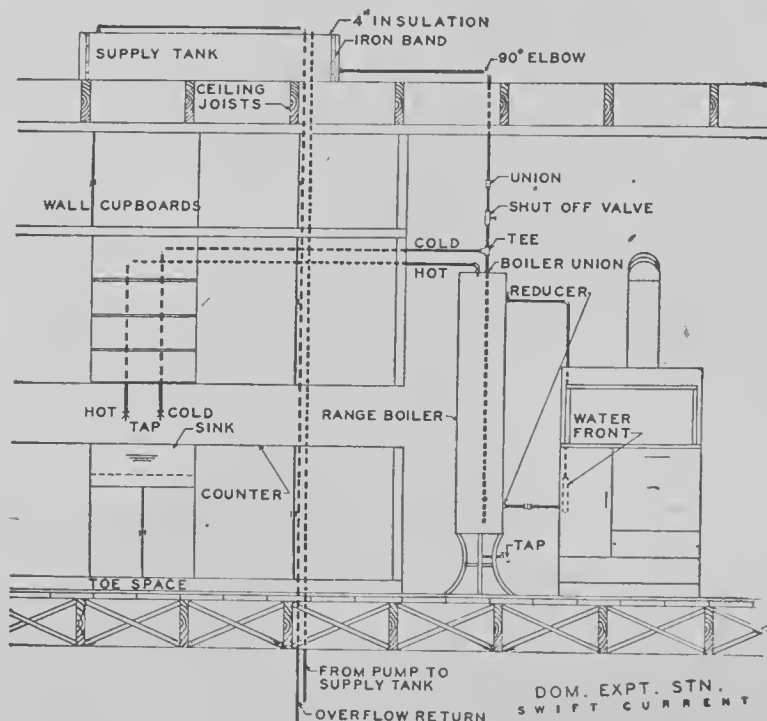
may be used instead of the hand pump.

The house tank may be set up on a stand. This will make it easier to keep the floor clean.

Probably all will agree such a system is much better than the "run-and-get-a-pail-of-water" arrangement. Floors are not messed up with snow and mud, the house is not chilled every time someone brings in water, and the homemaker has hot and cold water conveniently piped to where she needs it. Sufficient water may be carried in at one time (or pumped in) to last for a day or more.

The house tank or barrel could be in the cellar or basement instead of in the kitchen, as in the drawing at the bottom of the page. Either a hand pump or an electric pump could be used. Don't forget the overflow pipe! Another alternative would be to use a completely automatic pressure system if electricity is available. These units may be used to pump water from a barrel, cistern, or a shallow or deep well.

IF a pressure system is connected to a water heating system be sure to install an automatic pressure release valve or "pop" valve to protect the family, the house and the equipment from damage due to steam pressure which may build up if the water gets very hot or boils. In the case of gravity systems like those in the illustrations, see that the cold water tank has an opening that no one will close. The overflow pipe previously mentioned will do the job of preventing pressure build-up if it is left open at all times.



So far water heating has been taken care of by using a waterfront in the kitchen range. Other ways of heating water may be considered. These would include oil, propane, natural gas or electric water heaters or a separate coal or wood burning jacket heater. Some of these other means of heating water have the advantage that they will make hot water available without making the kitchen unbearably hot on warm summer days. The waterfront on the kitchen range can still be connected into the system, and gas or electric heaters used only when additional heat is required.

In one way or another a farm home, like any other, must have a supply of water. The majority of farm homes do not have a water system that has developed past the stage of a pail of water on the washstand or a water reservoir on the side of the cookstove, with extra water being carried in buckets when clothes are to be washed or a bath is required.

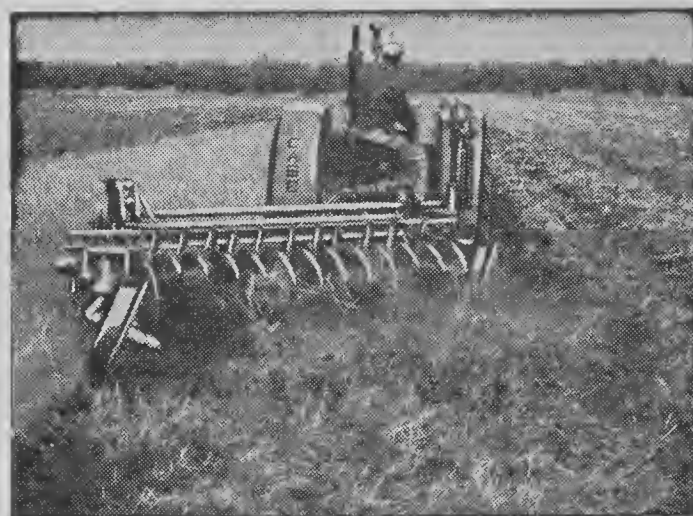
There is no longer any need to endure the hardship that the lack of running water imposes on a housewife. Elementary systems can be installed at a small cost and with little trouble. Slightly more complicated systems, such as the one illustrated at the top of this page, are not difficult to install and provide hot and cold water in taps—a valuable addition in any kitchen.

Note: Mr. Harrison is Research Worker, Farm Buildings, Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

Left: Plan of a water system with the supply tank upstairs.

CASE Tractors Make Good Use of Short Growing Seasons

Thousands of Prairie Province farmers count on the eager power of Case Tractors to make the most of the short growing season—on Case dependability to keep them rolling and get the job done. You often hear farmers say of their Case Tractors, "Never failed to start—never quit on the job." They like the hours they save with the simple care that covers Case maintenance. They're thankful for the comforts and conveniences on Case Tractors that spare their strength and speed the work during long days at the wheel. Below, northwest of Picture Butte, Alta., a 4-5 plow Case "LA" Tractor packs double work into every hour. Model "R" Disk Harrow, with either power or hydraulic control, angles and straightens "on the go." Case Seedmeter Drill sows accurately for even stands, big yields.



"Never Saw Anything Better"

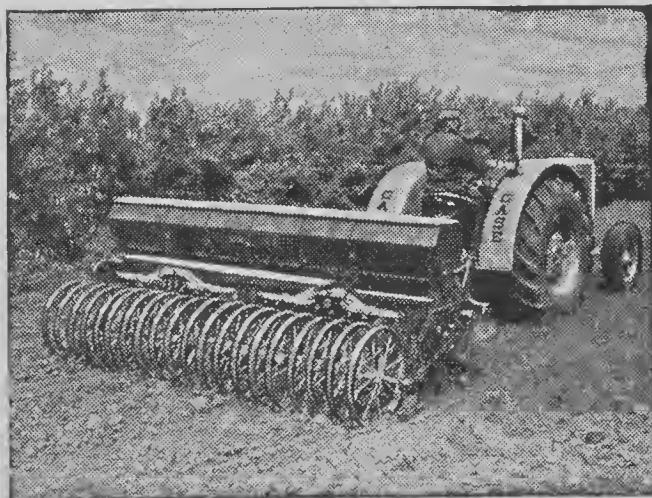
... says James Swales, shown above making quick work of summer fallow on his 450-acre Manitoba farm with his 10-foot Case "WPH" One-Way Disk Plow and 4-5 plow "LA" Tractor. "I've used Case equipment all my life, and my Dad used it since 1903. I've used nothing but Case Tractors—I've had six—because I never saw anything better. My 12-year-old 'L' still runs as good as new." Case Tractors are famous for long life.



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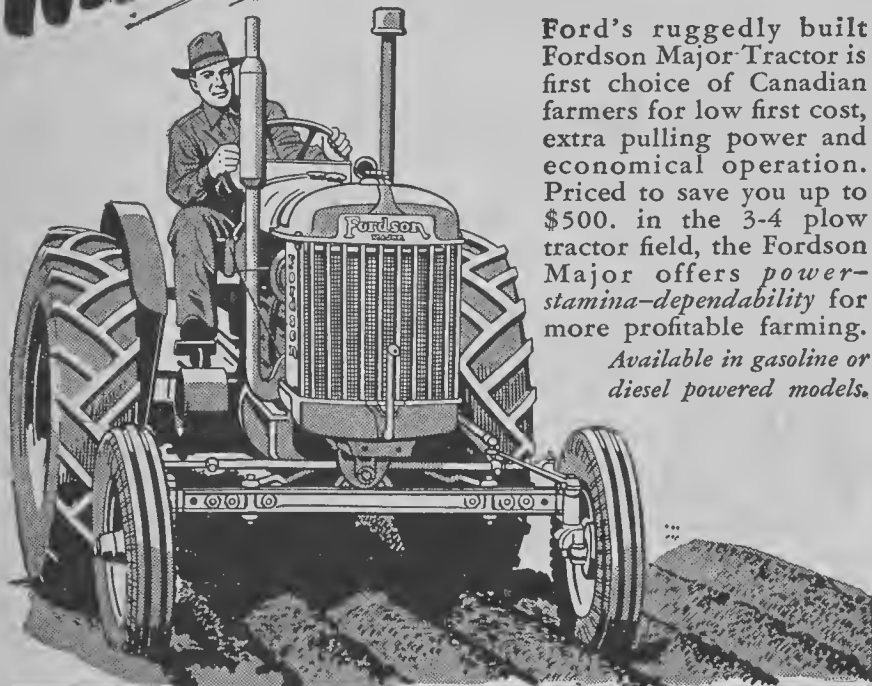
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West Coast Talk

B.C. farmers disturbed by importation of low-priced food that can be grown at home

by CHAS. L. SHAW

POLITICALLY minded British Columbians are asking themselves these days what sort of government they've got—Liberal or coalition. If they ask members of the cabinet of Premier Byron Johnson they will be told that it's coalition, of course; that is the official rejoinder to such queries. But it's obvious that the present administration bears little resemblance to what used to be known as coalition—not since the walkout of the Conservatives.

The only justification for calling the government a coalition is that it was originally elected as such and that it's still in office; that while the cabinet has lost its four Conservatives their resignations, except in the case of Finance Minister Herbert Anscomb, were not requested. Another explanation is that one of the present members of the cabinet was elected as a coalitionist and not as Liberal or Conservative but that, according to the Tories, is as flimsy as the pretext for asking Anscomb to walk the plank. In a realistic sense the government is Liberal because its leaders are Liberal and it will doubtless retain that structural formation until the provincial election.

Date of the inevitable election is a matter for general speculation and it foreshadows in present interest the series of incidents which led to the withdrawal of the Conservatives late in January. The "firing" of Anscomb because he announced the terms of a financial deal between the province and Ottawa before the Premier had been apprised of it and the sympathetic resignations of Anscomb's Conservative colleagues belong to history now, but the election is of unusual interest because it will be the first occasion in a decade for Liberals and Conservatives to test their electoral strength as separate parties rather than as a united group. The coming vote may also see the introduction of the single transferable system designed to prevent a third party candidate slipping into the legislature because of a split vote for the other two. It may also be interesting as a demonstration of whether the C.C.F. has gained or lost since the last election, and it will show whether the intensely active Social Credit party is to become a political force of significance in British Columbia.

But when will all this take place? As this is written, Premier Johnson hasn't given a clue. When coalition was split asunder it was assumed, by everyone that an election would be held almost immediately and it's still the popular belief that the government will go to the country sometime during the summer, but Premier Johnson, supported by Attorney-General Gordon Wismer, has asked, in so many words: "What's the hurry? We don't HAVE to hold an election until 1953."

The somewhat hazy political atmosphere will probably be cleared appreciably during the legislative session that was to get under way late in February. Contrary to earlier indications, it looks as though the government plans to go through all the regular routine

—budget presentation, legislative amendment to the labor, workmen's compensation, hospital insurance and other laws. It was at first thought that the House would merely be asked to vote supply and then go to the country. For the time being, the government appears to have different ideas.

Except in the sense that business and industry are booming, there is a general mood of uncertainty these days in British Columbia. The milk situation is an illustration. Some people are arguing for an end of controls over prices; they would like to see the contentious milk board scrapped. Others maintain that such action would ruin the dairy industry. A few weeks ago it was indicated that the milk board was definitely on the way out; then a cabinet minister announced that nothing of the kind was contemplated. He may have been listening to the warning of J. S. Turnbull, president of the National Dairy Council, who, in an address to the British Columbia Dairymen's Association in Nanaimo, said that replacement of butterfat by vegetable oils extends to every product in the industry and that it threatened the country's dairy economy.

The question to be decided is whether the milk board has actually helped the industry or retarded it. Since there appears to be disagreement among non-farmers on this point and no one in politics wants to antagonize the dairy farmer at this time, the government will move cautiously.

FRUIT growers as well as dairy-men are worried, although for different reasons of course. Bad weather in the productive Okanagan Valley and big crops in other orchard areas on the continent have combined to place the B.C. fruit industry in an unfavorable position, with 1951 car-load sales less than in the previous year.

As one way of lessening their costs, growers have been studying suggested changes in container practice. If they could devise a container that would cost less, they could afford to charge less for their product to the consumer and thus possibly break down sales resistance. Price of apples boxes jumped from 36.6 cents a year ago to 44 cents last fall. Research on containers continues.

Everyone is kicking these days about the cost of food, and the whole situation in Vancouver seems to be out of balance, with the city importing vast quantities of farm stuff while butter and milk production slump. The problem has reached such a critical point that Arthur Laing, M.P., has urged an inquiry. He for one cannot make sense out of a situation where, in spite of high quality production within the province, strawberries and raspberries are being imported for jam from Holland, black currants from Tasmania, pears from the U.S., and blackberries from Ireland.

Mr. Laing cannot see why Vancouver and other B.C. cities should continue to bring in such large quantities of farm produce from the U.S.

BAYER **BAYER**

GARGLE

ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG. IN CANADA

TO EASE

SORE THROAT

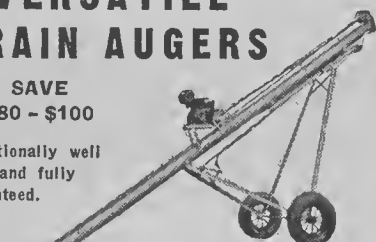
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and distant Canadian points, and many a B.C. farmer is just as eager to know the reason.

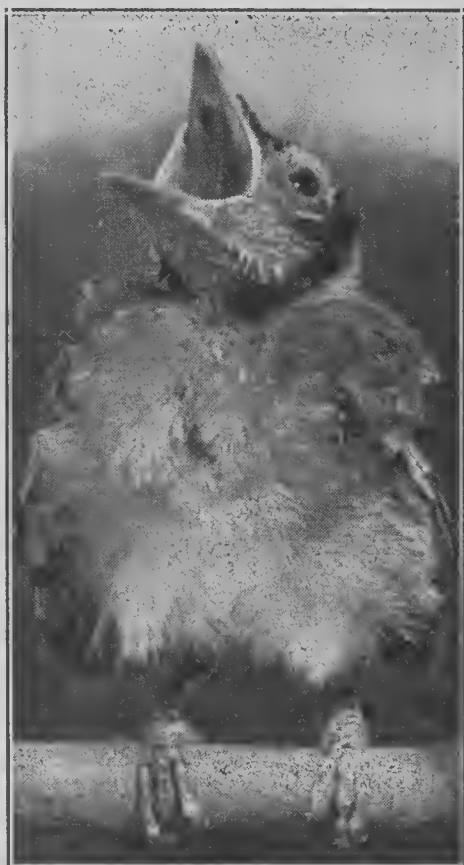
Mr. Laing put his finger on several probable causes for what is happening: high land values, high taxation, shortage of farm labor. "We have placed a burden of taxation upon farm land that has strangled production and encouraged subdivision or other land use," charged Mr. Laing.

In a sense the farmer is paying a heavy price for the expanding industrialization of British Columbia. High wages in construction jobs, in logging and manufacturing plants have lured skilled labor from the farm and have tempted away the European workers who had originally been intended to relieve the shortages in the rural areas.

This is becoming a problem transcending in importance almost every other in this fast-growing province, and we will hear a great deal more about it. It's a problem not only for the farmer but for everybody. And one thing is certain: the farmer alone cannot be expected to solve it.

The problem will grow as industry continues to demand more and more men. Another huge lumber-pulp enterprise was announced for the Kootenay district during the past month, and this was followed by two more for different parts of the province's interior. Naturally no one wants to put a block against progress, and this industrial expansion does mean progress and the ultimate broadening of the province's whole economy, with more employment and bigger markets and a more profitable utilization of natural resources, but in the process someone is getting hurt, and at the moment it appears to be the man on the land.

One of the probable developments, provided the means is available for financing it, is the greater mechanization of the farm and more intensive production in the more favored areas. Extension of electrification and irrigation has paid off wherever it has been applied. The B.C. farmer of the future is going to be a much more efficient operator and more dependent on modern methods. Therein lies the one big hope of farm industry.



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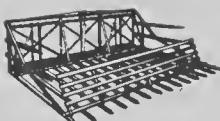


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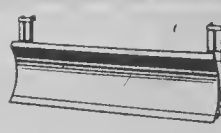
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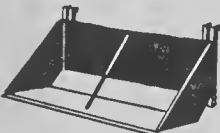
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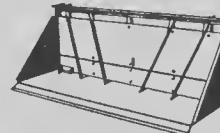
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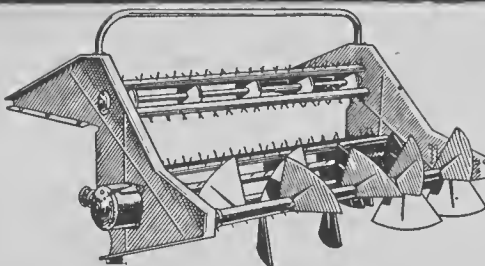


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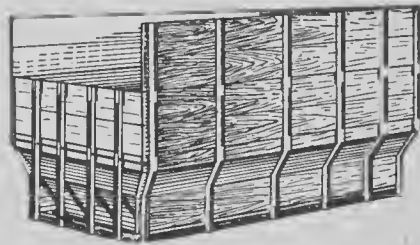


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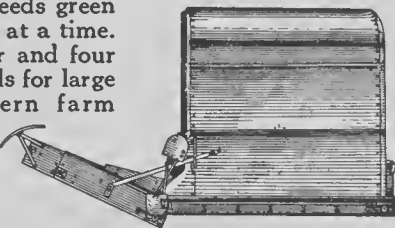
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Handles the harvest from field to finish. Hauls grain, chopped hay, silage — all bulk materials. Powered by take-off or a speed jack. Conveyor has a full roller chain.



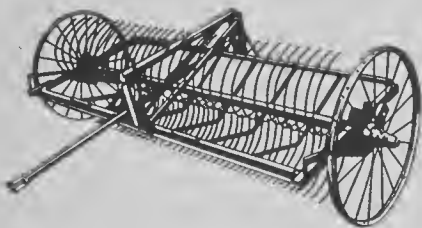
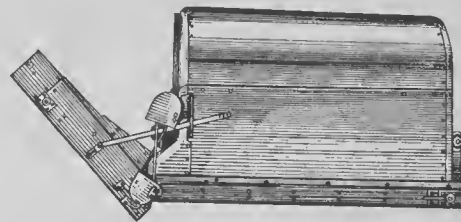
GREEN FEEDER

Mixes and feeds green silage 6 tons at a time. Three beater and four beater models for large scale Western farm operations.



MIXER FEEDER

1 man mixes; feeds up to 6 tons in two minutes.

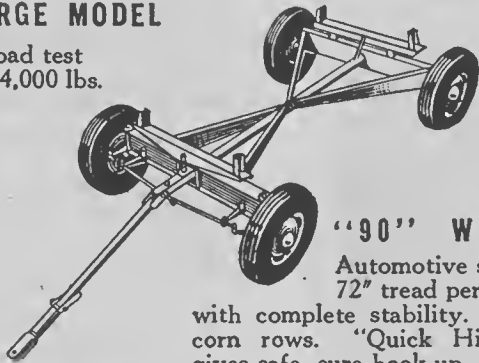


HIGH SPEED DUMP RAKE

Makes neat, wide windrows at high speed. Built for rugged power farming.

LARGE MODEL

—load test 14,000 lbs.

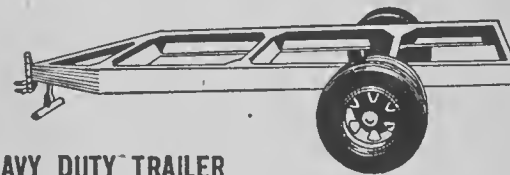


"90" WAGONS

Automotive steering gear, 72" tread permit 90° turns with complete stability. Straddles 2 corn rows. "Quick Hitch" tongue gives safe, sure hook-up.

SMALL MODEL

—load test 8,000 lbs.



HEAVY DUTY TRAILER

Brute-strong. Engineered to put least weight on drawbar. Load test 14,000 lbs.



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News of Agriculture



These purebred Herefords, though in Saskatchewan, are outside the area quarantined for foot-and-mouth disease. If inside and to any degree suspected of infection, they would be slaughtered—a harsh but necessary step.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Sask.

Canada's first outbreak occurs in the Regina area, resulting in strict quarantine and complete U.S. embargo

WHAT appeared, from late November on, to be an increasingly serious epidemic of infectious stomatitis in the vicinity of Regina, Saskatchewan, led to the announcement of a three-day quarantine on February 19. After laboratory diagnosis by the Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, it was announced on February 26 that the disease was in reality the dread foot-and-mouth disease.

The quarantine was immediately extended to cover an area roughly 35 miles in each direction from Regina; and officers of the Health of Animals Branch, assisted by the R.C.M.P., converged on the area in substantial numbers, to control traffic which might spread the disease. The U.S. government immediately imposed a complete embargo against imports of livestock and fresh-killed or frozen meats from Canada, and additional restrictions on other products such as cured and cooked meats, hay and straw, and animal by-products such as bone meal, blood meal, wool, hair and hides. As a result of this embargo, it will not be possible, under U.S. law, to open the U.S. market for unrestricted entry of embargoed products from any part of Canada, until the United States Secretary of Agriculture can certify that the disease no longer exists in this country.

With the establishment of the enlarged quarantine area, other effects followed quickly. Packing plants in Regina stopped buying cattle; Ottawa barred the movement of prairie livestock into Ontario at the request of the Ontario government; and British Columbia excluded all animals from the prairies which might carry the disease. Quebec later barred such animals from entering from the four western provinces. Cattle prices fluctuated uncertainly, and the Canadian Wheat Board prohibited country elevators from receiving any grain from the quarantined area. Possible postponement of the Brandon Winter Fair and other scheduled livestock events in the prairie provinces immediately came under consideration.

An official statement issued from Ottawa said that all known movements

of livestock outward from the area prior to the issue of the quarantine orders had been traced, and all possible animal contacts examined for symptoms of the disease. In addition to destroying all animals known to have been in any way in contact with infection, all premises known or suspected to have been contaminated were to be cleaned up, disinfected, quarantined and kept under close observation for a sufficient length of time to make sure that there is no living virus of the disease left. It is reported that such quarantine would probably extend for at least 90 days. Infected animals themselves, which were reported to number more than 1,000, including some pigs, were subject to immediate slaughter under the policy of slaughtering diseased animals in effect in Canada and the United States, as well as in Great Britain. With some difficulty, large pits were dug through the frozen ground, and the animals buried ten feet deep on beds of lime. Slaughter was in full swing on February 29.

While the work of extermination was proceeding as vigorously as possible, every effort was being made to ascertain how the disease became established as far inland as Regina. It seemed improbable that it had come from susceptible animals, since the United States itself is free of the disease, and imports of livestock from Great Britain had been banned between July, 1951, and the end of January, 1952. At this writing, a German immigrant, Will Bruntjen, is en route to Ottawa, where he is being taken in the belief that he may have been a carrier of the disease from Germany, where foot-and-mouth disease is endemic.

Danger of human beings contracting the infection is extremely remote. As to the danger of the Canadian meat supply, the official answer was, "Not unless the outbreak were allowed to get completely out of hand would the meat supply be noticeably affected."

On February 29, Canadian hams and bacon were excepted from the U.S. embargo, provided they go forward with the usual certificate of the meat inspection service of the Canada

Only a **MERCURIAL** GIVES FULL PROTECTION



Smut is but one of the diseases which attack grain. Seed rot, root rot, seedling blight . . . all take heavy toll, reducing yields, cutting your profits. Only a

mercurial seed disinfectant can give full protection to *all* grain against BOTH smuts and the soil-borne organisms which cause rots and blights.

CERESAN M

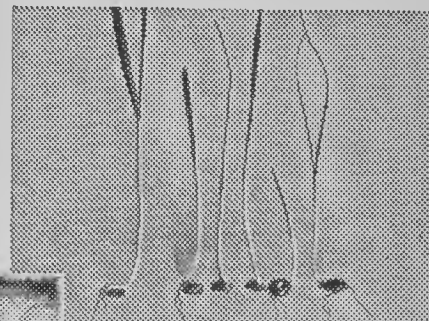
THE COMPLETE SEED DISINFECTANT

CERESAN M is a complete seed disinfectant which protects ALL grain. It kills smut spores on the seed and also forms a protective film around the seed which resists attacks of soil-borne diseases. More . . . actual fields tests show that CERESAN M treatment improves germination as much as 14%.

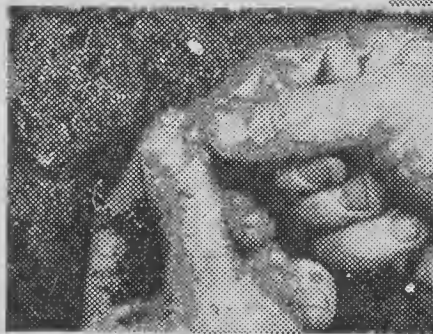
Protect your grain from these diseases

SEEDLING ROOT ROTS

Root rots and damping off attack the young seedlings, causing death or retarded, weakened growth. CERESAN M protects the seedlings against these soil-borne diseases and enables them to develop normally into strong, healthy plants.

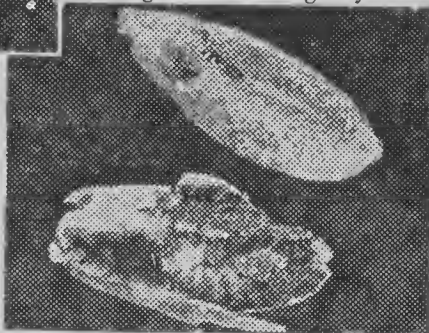


SEED ROT—In cold, damp weather, untreated seed rots instead of germinating. With CERESAN M treatment, you get superior germination as the seed is protected against rot organisms in the soil. Your seed gets a better start resulting in a stronger stand and higher yields.



SMUTS

Smut destroys the kernel, lowers yield and contaminates grain which results in dockage. Because CERESAN M is a mercurial seed disinfectant, it controls smuts in ALL types of grain, including bunt (stinking smut) of wheat, loose and covered smut of oats, covered and black loose smut of barley.



CERESAN M is low-cost crop insurance against losses from smuts and soil-borne diseases. It's highly effective, easy to apply, costs only 4¢ per acre. For complete protection, treat ALL your seed with CERESAN M.

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of Cylinders, Pistons and Rings

It's true even in Farm Service—where the going is toughest—the 2-in-1 Chrome Set has established new standards of piston ring life, dependability and economy.

Solid chrome plating on BOTH the top compression and oil rings gives double protection against excessive dust and dirt, the abrasives that wear out unplated rings in short order.

Then too, only the 2-in-1 Set offers a choice of spring pressures. Each Chrome Oil Stopper has a NORMAL spring for installation in re-bored or slightly worn cylinders and a HiPRESSURE spring for oil pumpers and badly worn cylinders. Positive oil control and sustained power is assured for more than twice the life of ordinary sets.

Whether you maintain your own equipment or rely upon your



dealer or favorite mechanic, insist upon Perfect Circle's new 2-in-1 Chrome Set for economy, for power, for life. Perfect Circle Company Limited, Leaside, Toronto, Ontario.

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Alternate HiPressure spring packed with each Chrome Oil Stopper, for positive oil control even in badly worn cylinders.



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Department of Agriculture, plus an additional certificate guaranteeing that all bones have been completely removed; that the meat was held in an unfrozen condition for at least three days immediately following slaughter; and that the meat was thoroughly cured through the application of dry salt, or by soaking in a salt solution.

Veterinary officials began receiving reports of disease from many districts, most of which were discounted. Two reports, from Gravelbourg, southwest of Regina, and from Pennant, northwest, each 125 to 150 miles away, were investigated by Health of Animals officials.

To add to the confusion and concern, a tropical disease called trypanosomiasis was found in a herd of cattle near Thamesford, Ontario. Like foot-and-mouth disease, this disease had never been found in Canadian herds. Forty-five animals were slaughtered but, unlike the foot-and-mouth disease, trypanosomiasis dies with the animal.

The Saskatchewan outbreak is the first occasion when foot-and-mouth disease has occurred in Canada. On one occasion, in 1884, some infected animals were found in a ship coming from Britain or Europe to Canada, and were quarantined at Levis, opposite Quebec City. The United States has suffered from the disease on nine occasions, six of them in the last half-century. The latest occasion was in 1929, in California. In 1946, a very serious outbreak occurred in Mexico, which the United States authorities, at very great cost and after many months of slaughter and vaccination, in co-operation with the Mexico authorities, were able to check before it crossed the border.

In Europe, the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease have at times been devastating in Denmark, Britain, The Netherlands, Belgium, Poland and Germany. In the last half of 1951, there were nearly 100 outbreaks in Britain.

Foot-and-mouth disease inflames the mucous membranes of the mouth, or the skin of the feet, or both, in cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other cloven-footed animals. Its symptoms and those of vesicular or infectious stomatitis are sufficiently similar to give even experienced veterinarians difficulty in establishing exact diagnosis. The Regina outbreak seems to have represented a milder-than-usual form of the disease.

Marketing Act Ultra Vires

BY a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island on January 31, the Agricultural Products Marketing Act passed by the federal parliament in 1949 was declared to be ultra vires, or outside the power of parliament. This Act was designed to permit the formation of provincial marketing boards for farm products and to allow such properly constituted boards to do inter-provincial trading, which lies within the authority of the federal government.

The decision was the result of some jockeying between the supreme courts of Prince Edward Island and of Canada. The Island Potato Marketing Board appealed first to the Supreme Court of the province for a decision, and were, by this court, referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. The latter refused to consider the question



There was no radio to give weather-warnings when I was a boy. By the time Uncle Jim "saw" the big wind coming we barely had time to prop some fence rails against the big bank-barn doors, pray and hang on. Back in the bush, as we watched, trees were falling like tenpins, and all around us wood shingles were flying thicker than crows at corn-seeding. (Seems like for months after, we gathered shingles in baskets and stacked them in the woodshed for kindling).

Uncle Jim had modern J-M Asphalt shingles put on afterwards. Said it was "just as easy and quick to lay a good roof while you're at it" and "the good one was there to stay awhile".

What makes a "good" roof? "A roof that gives the most protection with the least trouble for the longest time" seems a pretty fair answer. Johns-Manville's Slatekote Roofing, for example. This is a weather-tight, fire-resistant roll roofing with a thick coat of colourful mineral granules, put there to keep the protective asphalt coating from drying out. Another is J-M Asbestos Roll Roofing. This is based on heavy-felt made of asbestos; fireproof, rotproof, and double-coated for extra heavy duty.

You can get beauty in a good roof too! Johns-Manville makes several kinds of Asphalt Shingles that give both protection and beauty to a building.

For our own house, I chose Killarney Green J-M Asphalt Shingles. You might prefer one of the many other colours available. They're all equally attractive and economical—easy to put on, too!

First chance you get, take a look at any roll roofings you have on the place. If they're starting to dry out give them a good roof coating. It adds years to the roof's life. Johns-Manville makes several kinds of roof coatings and your J-M dealer will tell you which is best for your own purpose. For bad cracks, repairing flashings, etc., get some J-M Roof Putty. It comes in gallon tins, or you can get easy-handled tubes of Caulking Putty for small jobs.

HOW TO MEASURE A ROOF

Multiply the length of the roof (X) by the length of the rafter (Y) then multiply that total by two.

This gives you the number of square feet in the whole roof. To find the number of "squares" of roofing needed (any type) simply divide the total square feet by 100. (A "square" of roofing covers an area of 100 square feet.)

Most J-M dealers keep a supply of booklets about J-M Roofings on hand. There's a lot of useful information in those booklets and they're free for the asking. You can also get them by writing to Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. 179, 199 Bay St., Toronto.

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until it had been first properly considered, and judgment rendered, by the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. The latter has now done its duty, and as a result farm organizations from coast to coast, which have for years been urging the formation of commodity marketing boards, are again frustrated.

Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan has called for a federal-provincial conference to iron out the confused situation. "I am convinced," he said, "that we shall never be able to settle this problem until the British North America Act is amended to allow the governments to delegate their powers." He is reported to have added that if there was a serious challenge of the coarse grains marketing legislation in the courts, there was a chance that the result would be the same as in Prince Edward Island.

Food Parity Prices

PARITY in the United States first gained national prominence back in 1933 when the parity formula was written into the first Agricultural Adjustment Act. The U.S.D.A. declares that the basic idea behind parity is economic justice. It adds, however, that the actual calculation of parity prices, parity ratios, parity indexes, and so on, is complicated.

At present, two formulas are being used to determine parity, the old one adopted in 1933, and the new, written into the Agricultural Act of 1949, which went into effect at the beginning of 1950.

Under the law the parity price for basic commodities such as cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts and tobacco must be figured out each month under the old and the new formulas. Which ever yields the higher price becomes the "effective" parity. For non-basic (all other) commodities the same thing is done, except that five per cent for each full calendar year since January 1, 1949, is taken away from the parity price figured under the old formula to obtain a "transitional" parity. This is then compared with the new parity price to see which is higher, and the higher becomes the effective parity price for the commodity. Any time the transitional parity drops below the new parity, the latter is used from then on.

As the law now stands, the effective parity prices for basic commodities will be figured as they are at present, until the end of 1953. At that time the new parity will be the effective parity for all commodities, if it is higher than the transitional parity. In 1954, says the Department, transitional parity will be 75 per cent of the old parity.

When the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S.D.A. reports the average per cent of parity received by all farmers for all products taken together, it uses only the new formula.

Hog Price Support

HOG prices have been supported under the Agricultural Prices Support Board since December, 1950, on the basis of \$32.50, basis Canadian seaboard, for Wiltshire sides. This basis of support was discontinued as of February 16, and the Board authorized to provide a price support for hogs until September 30, 1952, basis \$26 per cwt. warm dressed weight, Grade "A" carcasses at public stock-

yards, Toronto and Montreal, with appropriate price differentials at other principal public stockyards throughout Canada.

Under the new policy, the Agricultural Prices Support Board will offer to buy stocks of the five standard domestic pork cuts which may be held by federally inspected plants on September 30, at 36.5 cents per pound. Such a price, it is believed, should enable the packing companies to maintain specified prices for hogs at designated public stockyards. The Hon. Robert Winters, acting minister of agriculture at that time, announced that the carcass price of \$26 per cwt. Toronto and Montreal, would mean \$24.50 at Winnipeg.

It is not intended to establish prices at a level to prevent exports, or bring about an accumulation of any substantial surplus. What the effect of the U.S. embargo on Canadian livestock because of foot-and-mouth disease may have on the amount of pork accumulated by packing companies, remained to be seen.

Farm Price Supports Scandal

THE Commodity Credit Corporation is a creature of the U.S. government assigned to the job of storing and handling farm products under the U.S. farm price support program. It owns or stores for farmers billions of dollars' worth of farm products annually, including hundreds of millions of bushels of grain.

Now the C.C.C. is in hot water. Millions of dollars' worth of grain which it thought it had in store across the country cannot be found. Some elevator operators thought they could sell the government's grain and pocket the proceeds, but are now being found out. Most of the loss may be recovered, but the net loss has been estimated at about \$1 million. During the last 18 years, the C.C.C. has cost the taxpayers about a billion dollars net.

No Colored Margarine

THOUSANDS of Canadian dairy-men were disappointed when the sale of margarine was permitted in Canada in 1949. Facing the increasing competition of margarine with butter, they have turned to the preservation for the creamery industry, of butter's natural color, yellow. The circumstances are not the same in all provinces, but in Manitoba, for example, if housewives want to serve colored margarine, they must mix the color in themselves; and a recent proposal in the Manitoba legislature was to legalize yellow margarine and thus save the housewives this time-consuming chore. After much discussion and argument, the proposal was turned down by a vote of 32 to 22, on second reading; and the housewife condemned to do her own coloring.

More Land for Settlers

AN additional 80,000 acres of Crown land are being opened up for settlement in three blocks in Saskatchewan. One is southeast of Tisdale and southwest of Hudson Bay. This land will be leased on a 33-year basis, with provision for renewing each lease, so that it may be passed from father to son. Two smaller blocks of Crown land are being opened up near Choiceland and Big River in northwestern Saskatchewan.

PROVE TO YOURSELF...



with a McCormick W-9 or WD-9 you can finish your field work in half the time

These big 4- to 5-plow tractors do in days what would tie up smaller tractors for weeks. You can plow an acre in 30 minutes—seed up to 100 acres a day—other jobs in proportion. No matter what work you tackle with a McCormick W-9 or WD-9 you can be sure of ample, dependable power at drawbar, belt and power take-off. Equipped with Remote Control, pull-behind implements are operated with finger-tip ease. You get other advantages too—easy driving and riding comfort, five forward speeds, accessible unit design, rugged construction and low operating cost.

The McCormick WD-9 is a Diesel on rubber—does all the work of a McCormick W-9 on low-cost diesel fuel, not only using cheaper fuel but less fuel than a conventional engine. Equipped with the International all-weather starting system.



The McCormick W-6 supplies ample power to pull 3 stubble plows—or a 10-foot cultivator—or to drive a 28-inch thrasher. In 1 working day it will plow 9 to 13 acres, disk 30 to 40 acres, seed (14 foot drill) 40 to 60 acres, cultivate 30 to 40 acres and peg tooth harrow 80 acres.



The McCormick W-4 is a 2-plow tractor. Its average daily work capacity: plowing, 7 to 12 acres; disking, 25 to 30 acres; seeding (10-foot drill), 35 acres; peg tooth harrowing, upwards of 70 acres; cultivating, 20 to 25 acres; combining (depending on width of cut), 10 to 25 acres.

PROVE TO YOURSELF...

This Spring — your International Harvester dealer invites you to PROVE TO YOURSELF on your farm that you can farm faster, easier, better and more profitably with your choice of five McCormick Standard tractors: WD-9 (diesel), W-9, WD-6 (diesel), W-6, W-4.

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use — McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Home Freezers

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FOR IDLING OR HEAVY PULL...

World famous Ignition Engineered Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs are designed especially for tractors and heavy-duty equipment ... and are specified as original factory equipment on many leading makes of trucks and tractors. Rugged and built to take it ... at idle or heavy pull ... Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs help farmers get best performance and longer spark plug life ... give farmers outstanding and exclusive features.

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Aircraft Type Insulator

Offers maximum resistance to heat and reduces fouling.

Heavy Electrodes

Give long gap life which contributes to lower service costs by requiring less frequent regapping.

Rugged Construction

Especially suitable for the most severe farm operation.

You will find Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs, as well as Auto-Lite Standard type or Resistor type Spark Plugs, at your nearest Auto-Lite Spark Plug Dealer.

MONEY CANNOT BUY A BETTER SPARK PLUG!

Get It at a Glance

Briefs about happenings in agriculture in Canada and elsewhere

THERE are now 29 co-operative farms in Saskatchewan, nine having been organized in 1951. Membership in the 29 farms now numbers more than 300 persons who own or lease 70,000 acres of land and have assets of well over a million dollars.

SIR JAMES TURNER, re-elected in January for a seventh term as president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, said at the annual meeting of the N.F.U. that British farmers are facing "perhaps the gravest moment in our agricultural history for 80 years."

BRIGADIER T. J. RUTHERFORD, director of Veterans' Land Act administration, Ottawa, said recently that Alberta leads all other areas in Canada in the number of VLA settlers. In all, Canada has 55,000 veterans and their families settled under VLA, at an estimated investment of \$265 million. In Alberta, 8,559 veterans are settled on farms with properties estimated at having a value of \$37 million.

WEST AUSTRALIA in December shipped her first cargo of bulk oats for export. The cargo of 7,300 tons was the first cargo of oats ever exported which were not bagged.

IN 1951, there were 481 carloads of cattle (9,494 head) shipped from Pincher Creek, Alberta. In addition, there were 3,186 hogs, 231 sheep and 225 horses.

THREE hundred and fifteen co-operative community service organizations have been organized in Saskatchewan. These are non-profit organizations which do not pay patronage dividends on interest on shared capital. They involve community halls, skating and curling rink associations, recreation associations, community feed barn associations, and co-operative livestock sales associations.

SIR GEORGE STAPLETON, one of Britain's outstanding agricultural authorities, said recently that unless Britain's output of home-grown food is increased sharply and immediately, the British people not only face a long period of austerity and rationing, but may actually face privation.

A BRITISH farm hand was driving a tractor pulling a potato harvester, when his overcoat became entangled in the machinery and he was dragged into it and seriously injured. Negotiations for compensation, conducted by the National Union of Agricultural Workers, resulted in a cheque for £5,500, a record for such a case.

SINCE 1925, the number of sheep in New Zealand has increased from 24 million to 32 million, and The Leader (N.S.W.) reports that "the whole of the increase ... has been in ewe numbers ... Today, broadly speaking, half the sheep are carried on farms in smallish flocks (1,000 to 2,500)." There are around 14,000 farms with 500 sheep or less, which accounts for ten per cent. The large flocks carrying 5,000 or more comprise 14 per cent of total sheep numbers.

ALBERTA'S percentage of Grade "A" hogs in 1951 was higher than at any time in five years, at 25.12 per cent. Crop District No. 16 had the highest percentage at 31.3 per cent, while Crop District No. 13 had the highest combined percentage, with 30.8 per cent of Grade "A" and 43.9 per cent of Grade "B-1."

BRTAIN is Australia's best customer for foodstuffs, but for the four months ending October 31, 1951, Australia's exports of butter were down by more than 12 million pounds; of beef, by more than 19 million pounds; of mutton, by 4.6 million pounds; of wheat, by 11,200 tons; of flour, by 17.8 million pounds; and of wool, by 33 million pounds, as compared with the same period a year earlier.

ONE of the best sheep sales ever held in Australia was the sale of the Guthrie Corriedales at Geelong in mid-December. They brought a total of £68,000 (Australian-\$2.22), for 1,679 ewes which averaged £25, 56 stud rams averaging £64, and 623 ram lambs averaging £14.

DIRECTORS of the Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited at Swift Current have decided to sell their plants at Edmonton and Swift Current, and to discontinue operations. Since May, 1945, the two plants have processed 226,000 horses.

HONEY production in Canada in 1951 amounted to nearly 41 million pounds. Average honey production per colony at 101 pounds was higher than in any of the previous three years. The number of beekeepers in Canada has decreased from 32,100 in 1948 to 18,900 in 1951.

DECEMBER livestock returns in Britain showed 239,000 fewer cattle than in December, 1950, but sheep were up nearly 500,000 and pigs, showing an increase of 44 per cent, reached a new record of 3,906,000.

FORTY per cent of Canadian Purebred Holsteins now being registered are the result of artificial breeding. At the 69th Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, membership had passed the 12,000 mark for the first time.

THE Paddling Lake Snow Plow Co-operative near Shell Lake, Saskatchewan, was organized in February. Two other incorporated snow plow clubs and an unknown number of unincorporated ones are operating. The other two incorporated are the Belleisle-Jasper Snow Plow Co-operative Association and the King George Snow Plow Co-operative. The first has 14 members and the second 39.

THE National Barley Contest has been held for six years, in five of which Manitoba growers have won the National Barley Championship. Successful winner in 1951 was William Desiatnyk, Sandy Lake, a Ukrainian farmer who also won his Regional and later the Provincial Championship.

LIVESTOCK



K. H. Walker examines the green oat silage on the Ed McKinnon ranch.

Green Oat Silage Pays Off

Art and Ed McKinnon find trench silos profitable at Airdrie, Alta.

LAST fall, in Alberta, when a snowstorm hit the southern part of the province, where thousands of cattle are normally pastured on cover crop until December, many of these had to be rushed to market before they were ready. Not so the cattle of Art and Ed McKinnon, east of Airdrie.

Each of the brothers—they operate separately—had about 150 tons of silage in a trench silo. Art had 67 cows which he had purchased for cover crop in the Peace River country, and was able to put them on silage, rather than dispose of them. When purchased, they averaged 830 pounds shrunk, and by January 1, K. H. Walker, district agriculturist at Strathmore, thought they would average well over 1,000 pounds, which would mean a daily gain of about three pounds. As of that date, they were getting 42 pounds of silage each per day, plus 20 pounds of half-and-half mixture of rolled oats and barley.

On the Ed McKinnon ranch, the cattle on feed were calves. Ed's own cattle are Herefords, and he had a good bunch of his own calves in addition to some Angus calves which he had bought in the fall, weighing about 400 pounds. These gave him a total of 162. He wasn't feeding any grain, but the calves were getting about 12 pounds of silage (a ton per day for 162 head), in addition to about the same quantity of dry-cut hay, or oat green feed.

Art's silage was green oats and barley, about half-and-half, and he used about a barrel of molasses applied through the sprayer used for warble fly control. He also used some salt by mistake, but the silage fermented nevertheless. Another year, however, he would use about 200 pounds of grain to the ton, as an aid to fermentation.

A representative of The Country Guide visited the Ed McKinnon ranch early in February, in company with K. H. Walker and E. M. Crisfield, field supervisor for the Conrich Municipal Service Board. Green oats were used for this silo, and they were a little riper than the oats and barley Art used. The field was also seeded last spring to sweet clover and for this

reason Ed used two barrels of molasses to 150 tons.

Both brothers filled their silos from 25 to 30 acres, which means a yield of from five to six tons per acre. They used a three-man crew, and put up 150 tons of silage in about two days. None of it was handled, except mechanically. They used one man on a rubber-tired wheeled tractor in the trench to help unload silage, and to pack with the tractor while waiting for loads. The other two men operated rubber-tired wagons and loaded in the field with a forage harvester. The wagons were equipped with false front and cable, to eliminate hand unloading.

Ed McKinnon's cut feed was alfalfa brome or oat green feed. It was cured in the windrow and brought in from the field by the same method used for the silage, namely, the rubber-tired wagons equipped with false front and loaded with a forage harvester. Putting a tarpaulin cover over the load prevented wind loss. The silage and cut feed are mixed before feeding.

During recent years, farmers on the Canadian prairies have been showing more interest in silage, especially since elsewhere a great deal more grass silage is being made. Twenty-five or 30 years ago, there were quite a number of trench silos in use, but until the last year or two they were quite scarce. Formerly, of course, corn was by far the principal crop used for ensiling, and it has never been a sure enough crop anywhere in the prairie provinces to provide the necessary tonnage of silage material. Interest is growing in grass silage, however, or other green crop, because grass is the natural feed for livestock and grass silage is the closest approach to grass.

In North Dakota, for example, seven livestock feeding tours have been reported from the North Dakota Agricultural College, and interest in grass silage is said to be very keen in that state. Wisconsin is the principal dairy state in the U.S., and has long been the leading state in corn silage production. Wisconsin reports having about 137,000 silos and producing about ten million tons of corn silage annually in recent years. In 1951, about ten per cent of the silage

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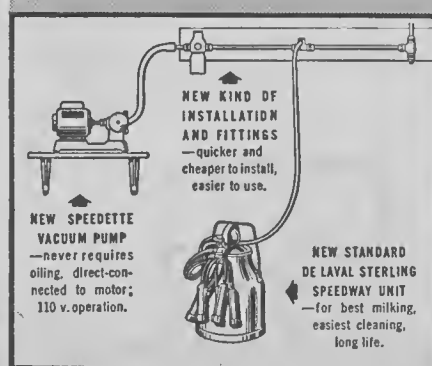
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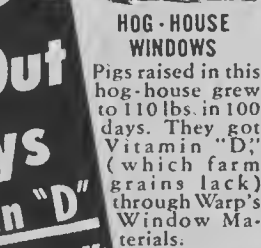
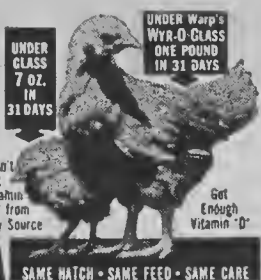
POULTRY AND BROODER HOUSE WINDOWS
 Warp's Window Materials cost less than glass—they keep out the Cold, Rain, Sleet, and Snow.

HOG-HOUSE WINDOWS
 Pigs raised in this hog-house grew to 110 lbs. in 100 days. They got Vitamin "D" (which farm grains lack) through Warp's Window Materials.

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WINDOW MATERIALS
TO TURN COMMON GRAIN INTO CALCIUM AND BONE

WARP BROS. 27 YEARS OF PIONEERING LEADERSHIP IN PRODUCING FLEXIBLE WINDOW MATERIALS CHICAGO, ILL.



produced in the state was grass silage, yielding above six tons per acre, or more than two-thirds the yield of corn for silage.

Grass silage is not as fattening as corn silage, because silage from corn may have five bushels or more of shelled corn per ton. This makes corn silage a better energy feed.

Notwithstanding the superior fattening properties of corn silage, it has a little less than half as much protein, carotene, calcium and other minerals. The University of Wisconsin reports that in some experimental work with fattening steers, it took six pounds more corn grain in a grass silage ration than it did in a corn silage ration. However, with corn silage, it was necessary to feed 1½ pounds of soy bean oil meal, whereas no more meal at all was necessary with the grass silage ration. Both rations were equally well balanced from the protein standpoint, so that, to quote the university authorities, "a ton of alfalfa silage was worth the same as a ton of corn silage."

Cost of Producing Milk

An attempt to calculate the cost of producing milk in Manitoba in January, 1952, based on feed consumption and other cost items as experienced in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 on a total of 117 farms, has been made by the Dairy Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. This calculation shows the gross cost to have been \$5.15 per 100 pounds, or a net cost of \$4.30 per 100 pounds, after a credit of 85.72 cents per 100 pounds for the total value of increase in the dairy herd.

The figures used indicate that over these three years it required 43.21 pounds of concentrates and 173.45 pounds of roughage to produce 100 pounds of milk. Cost of the concentrates was \$1.15 per 100 pounds, and of the roughage \$1.06 per 100 pounds. Pasture cost was 16.1 cents per 100 pounds; labor, at 2.7 hours, was calculated at \$1.62 per 100 pounds; and other expenses per 100 pounds of milk, \$1.15 cents.

The Dairy Branch officials recognize that it is difficult to determine the true cost of milk production at a given time, but believe it is possible to determine with reasonable accuracy an average cost for a given number of farms for a given period.

The farms involved in this study produced nearly 12 million pounds of milk in the three-year period and fed 2,570 tons of concentrates and 10,317 tons of roughages of all kinds.

Which Cows Produce Most?

If you had two cows in your dairy herd, one of which produced 320 pounds of butterfat from 8,000 pounds of milk in a year, and the other produced 293 pounds of butterfat from 9,000 pounds of milk in a year, which would you consider was producing the most?

Another way of putting this question would be to ask, which one of the two cows would you think you could afford to provide with the most feed? Ordinarily, whole milk is now sold on a basis which provides a premium for milk of higher butterfat test, and this is the factor which makes it difficult to tell which of two cows is putting the most actual work into the secretion of milk. Of the two cows in this illustration, one produces 27 pounds more butterfat than the other, which in her turn produces 1,000 pounds more milk, and therefore produces a larger quantity of the solids not-fat.

A formula devised at the Illinois Experiment Station some years ago would show that both these cows put exactly the same amount of energy, or work, into milk production. The formula, for example, would first reduce all milk produced to a four per cent fat-corrected basis, and therefore the milk production in pounds for each cow would be multiplied by .4. This would give the 8,000-pound cow 3,200 credit points, and the 9,000-pound cow 3,600 credit points. Under this formula, however, the total pounds of butterfat produced by each cow would be multiplied by 15, which in this case would give the 8,000-pound cow 4,800 credits, and the 9,000-pound cow 4,395 credits. Consequently, when we add the credits of each cow together (3,200 plus 4,800 and 3,600 plus 4,395), we get 8,000 and 7,995 pounds.

The use of this formula is designed to give a fair value to the solids other than fat, such as proteins, sugars, minerals, and water-soluble vitamins, which require energy for the cow to produce. Moreover, these are highly nutritional portions of the milk. If butterfat tests of all cows were the same, there would be no difficulty in determining which cow was working

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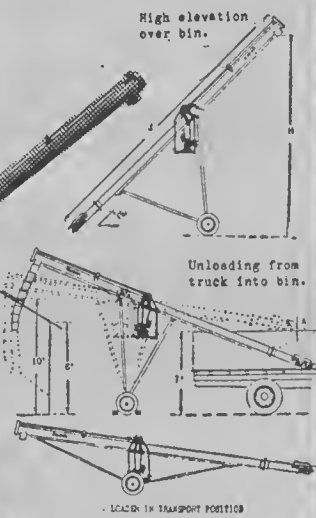
Meets MORE of the needs of MORE of the farmers MORE of the time!

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- ★ EASIER HANDLING

"ROBIN" Series 400 Portable Grain Loader and Unloader. Capacity 1200-1500 Bush. per Hr.



NOTE THESE ADVANTAGES — Jack-knife action of A-frame on long tracks

easily positions loader, allowing high reach into truck or bins . . . Hanger cage holds engine level at any angle of loader, with no variation in belt tension . . . Telescopic drive shaft allows engine cage to be positioned along auger tube out of way of A-frames when extra long reach is required at either end of loader. OTHER FEATURES include: — Cut Steel reduction gears, sealed in grease: Winch for height adjustment: Pull-thrust Timken bearing at top of auger: Equipped with standard road wheels and Timken bearings: New implement tires if desired.

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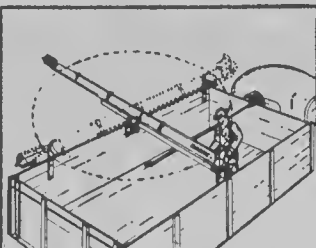
are used than all others combined. Check these Features that Give Greater Flexibility, Efficiency and Dependability to the "ROBIN" Series 200" Truck Grain Loaders . . .

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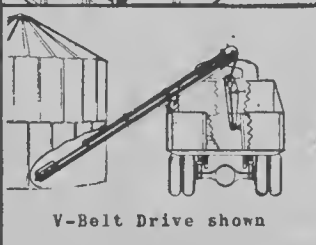
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V-Belt Drive shown



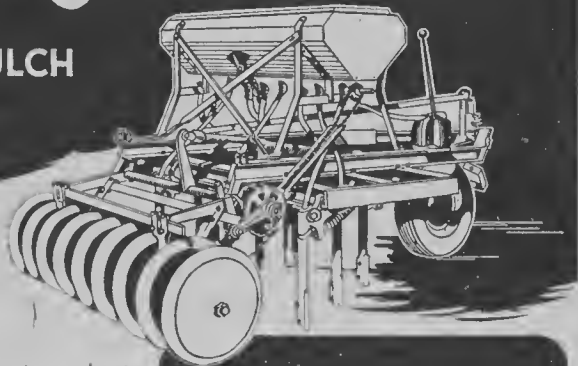
Thru-Floor Drive shown

Better Clearance...

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STUBBLE MULCH
SEEDING

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- ★ Sows down to moisture without covering too deep — — — No dry soil or trash worked in with the seed.
- ★ Leaves more stubble on top to protect soil after seeding.
- ★ Has individual double-spring releases that snap hoes back in place.
- ★ Has outstanding strength and clearance for difficult jobs.

For information see your local dealer, or write, stating your tractor model, to . . .

The Noble Drill provides even depth of seeding regardless of surface conditions. This means more even germination, more uniform ripening, and earlier harvest.

Hoe points are reversible. Space adjustable from 9 to 13½ inches. V-type packers follow immediately in the drill row. This drill covers 6 ft. 9 ins.

Available with hitch for end-to-end hook-up, these small drills provide flexibility for uneven ground.

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hardest at production, but the variation in butterfat tests creates the problem, which, in this formula, is solved by correcting all milk produced to a standard butterfat test (four per cent), and then allowing a fixed point allowance (15) for each actual pound of butterfat produced.

Pigs Knew about It First

RESEARCH, of course, means "searching again;" and as we commonly use the term, it means searching for new knowledge. Very often, the knowledge is not actually new; it is merely new to man. What the research worker discovers is sometimes found by accident and has been, as it were, staring us in the face for a long time. Where research really pays off is when the research worker not only obtains new knowledge, but is able to apply it to the benefit of mankind. Very often this means going nature one better, at least from the point of view of human beings.

Take the example of the animals in the barnyard—the cow, the pig and the hen. Our fathers and grandfathers knew that it was natural for the pig to follow the cow, and for the hen to follow the pig, and that each seemed to benefit in some way from the manure of the other. Scientists studying the nutrition of animals eventually came to the point where they realized that there was some growth-promoting substance which they had not yet identified, and they called it by a rather vague name, the animal protein factor, or APF.

Eventually, in 1946, scientists of the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Animal Industry discovered this growth-promoting factor in dried cow manure and the droppings of hens. The next year, another scientist discovered that this growth-promoting factor was synthesized or "made" in the manure, after the droppings were voided, rather than in the intestinal tract of the animal. The newly discovered substance was vitamin B12. It thus appeared that it was produced by micro-organisms which developed in the manure.

Now, scientists have transplanted these micro-organisms, or selected strains of them, into various by-products containing sugar, such as molasses and whey. The bacteria create fermentation in these by-products, and a ton of sugar beet molasses, for example, is said to yield 500 pounds of a new product evolved by the U.S.D.A. Western Research Laboratory. It contains vitamin B12 and is used in mixed feeds. It is reported that the malty flavored powder is principally the dead cells of the micro-organisms, separated from the sugar-containing product, and dried. To adequately supplement mixed feed with vitamin B12, only one or two pounds of the product are mixed with a ton of feed; and about six hours is said to be all the time that is required to produce commercially what the pig and the hen knew about so many years ago.

Stilbestrol for Lambs

RESEARCH workers at the University of Wisconsin have compared rates of gain and feed efficiency of feeder lambs when injected with three hormones, stilbestrol, testosterone and progesterone.

One hundred lambs were used, of which 40 were treated with stilbestrol pellets implanted in the neck just under the skin. Of these, 12 received a second pellet. Of the remaining 60 lambs, 20 received no treatment, leaving 40 for treatment with other hormones.

All lambs received the same feed, but the stilbestrol lambs gained about 50 per cent faster than the untreated lambs, and had a much better feed efficiency, requiring approximately 242 pounds less feed per 100 pounds gain than the untreated lambs. Also, because of their fast gain, the stilbestrol lambs were on feed a much shorter length of time. Because of this they lacked finish to the extent that they were penalized on market grade more than the untreated lambs. This meant a lower market price per pound.

The stilbestrol pellets used were those used by poultrymen in fattening birds in the U.S. The Wisconsin report says: "A recent study suggests that the pellet can be implanted under the skin of the car with equally good results. Since the ear is removed with the pelt, this eliminates any danger of humans eating part of the capette (pellet) in meat."

The Wisconsin experimenters found no significant difference in rate of gain, feed efficiency or return per lamb, between the untreated lambs and those treated with testosterone and progesterone.

Brucellosis Progress in Alta.

A RECENT statement by the Hon. D. A. Ure, minister of agriculture for Alberta, indicates the progress that has been made in cattle vaccination for the control of Brucellosis (Bang's disease). The minister stated that when the program was first started in 1943, about 200 calves were vaccinated. Five years later, in 1948, the number vaccinated during the year had risen to 11,500. The following year, the calves vaccinated numbered 21,000; in 1950, 46,300; and in 1951, 76,348. The minister gave credit for the success of this program to effective co-operation between veterinarians, district agriculturists and municipal officials.

Seven municipalities in Alberta are now Brucellosis Restricted Areas. The vaccination of all heifer calves is now compulsory. It is believed that adherence to this procedure for a few years "will virtually eradicate the disease in cattle herds in these municipalities."

Livestock Annuals

For quite a few years, The Country Guide has secured a supply of The Scottish Farmer and The Farming News Livestock Annuals for the convenience of subscribers. This service is now being discontinued, but for readers who wish to secure copies direct, they may be obtained from: The Scottish Agricultural Publishing Co. Ltd., 109 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; or from Farming News and North British Agriculturist, 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland. The price in each case is 5s. 6d. postpaid. If you wish one or both of these well-known annuals, write direct to the above addresses, enclosing money with order.

1952's NEWER and MIGHTIER CHEVROLET TRUCKS

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Nineteen-fifty-two brings a new era in Truck Transportation — made possible by Chevrolet engineers! Here, for '52, are more Chevrolet Truck models to choose from than ever before! They'll carry bigger payloads! They'll haul loads faster — powered by the famous valve-in-head Chevrolet engines rated up to 120 horsepower.

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See for yourself. Check Chevrolet Trucks point for point—count up the features that make Chevrolet more than ever The Leader! First in value, first in demand, first by far in actual sales!

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Whatever your trucking needs, there's a Chevrolet truck model suited for your purpose. Whether you're in the market for panel deliveries, cab-over engines, forward controls or any other style, you owe it to yourself to see your Chevrolet truck dealer. That's where you'll find exactly the truck you want.

MOST..

Complete range of wheelbases and carrying capacities

The Chevrolet truck line for '52 offers you a wider choice of wheelbases, ranging right up to 212". Carrying capacities have also been increased to 17,500 lbs. with the 1700 Heavy Duty series. And all this extra payload and carrying capacity is yours at amazingly low cost. No other truck line gives you so much for so little.

BEST..

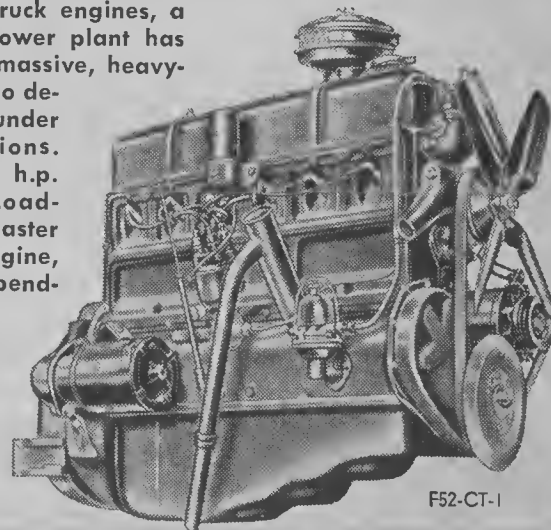
Axle capacities for every job

The right axle for any type hauling job—still another reason why the Chevrolet truck line lets you carry more payload without overloading. Chevrolet truck axles are designed to absorb the shocks and jolts caused by rough roads and heavy loads. What's more, they deliver greater pulling power with less engine effort throughout the entire speed range. And there's now a heavier two-speed rear axle available for the Heavy Duty models.

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4 great power plants to choose from

To the three already famous Chevrolet valve-in-head truck engines, a brand-new fourth power plant has been added! It's a massive, heavy-duty 120-h.p. engine designed to deliver outstanding performance under the toughest working conditions. Whether you choose the 92 h.p. Thriftmaster, the 105 h.p. Loadmaster, the 114 h.p. Torquemaster or the husky new 120 h.p. engine, you can be sure of greater dependability and greater power-per-gallon from a Chevrolet valve-in-head truck engine.



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Gordie Howe says

"I add water
only 3 times
a year"

Gordon Howe of the Detroit Red Wings, National Hockey League All Star, finds the Prest-O-Lite Hi-Level has over 3 times the liquid reserve of ordinary batteries—goes 3 times as long without adding water.

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SEE YOUR PREST-O-LITE DEALER TODAY

What of the Rust Menace?

Rust could hit Prairie Canada hard in 1952; and though it may not do so, it is unwise to take chances

THERE is no known variety of bread wheat in any country which is resistant to Race 15-B of the stem rust of wheat and barley. This newly active and very dangerous form of stem rust is on its way to us. Last year in the United States it was found in 19 states, from Texas and Mississippi to Minnesota and North Dakota. It was also found in Canada. In 1951, it was the most widespread and the most prevalent of all rust races.

What can the Canadian prairie wheat grower do to escape a possible rust attack? Not much, if all conditions happen to be favorable for a rust epidemic. Nevertheless, since all conditions are no more likely to be favorable for a heavy rust attack, than they are all likely to be unfavorable, it is sound business to do what one can to ward off an attack.

Whatever can be done by the grower must be done at seeding time. These are the things to do if you can: (1) Use good seed, and not only have it tested for germination but treated with a recommended mercurial dust. These precautions will help to secure uniformity of stands. (2) Sow on land that is clean, if possible, and provide a good firm seedbed. Seed shallow, rather than deep. (3) Seed early, to get the crop matured ahead of the rust, if possible. (4) Use fertilizer at recommended rates for your area. (5) If you spray for weeds with 2,4-D, remember that it has a slight tendency to delay maturity. See that the spray is applied at the right time and at the right strength.

Last year Race 15-B did more than

\$23 million worth of damage to the wheat fields of Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota. The epidemic developed after July 15, and did very little damage to the bread wheats, which were a few days earlier than the durum. The same situation existed in southern Manitoba, where losses were largely confined to the durums.

Donald G. Fletcher, executive secretary of the Rust Prevention Association, who visited Mexico in December with a view to studying the possibility of a serious outbreak in 1952, has had this to say: "For 1952, the situation is just this: Much 15-B rust was present last fall in northern fields. Scattered light infection in Kansas in winter-sown grain leads one to conclude that some of the spores that were blown south found a home at least part-way down to the area where weather conditions usually permit them to overwinter. To my knowledge, no stem rust has been found to date growing on winter-sown grain in southern Texas or northern Mexico.

"A vast reservoir of rust existed last fall in central Mexico, ready to infect the volunteer grain, grasses or winter-sown grain when favorable conditions occurred. This latter source of rust has never before existed in such quantities. There is a possibility that this new link in the rust chain may give our grains to the north trouble this year. However, the chain was broken last year, and can be again in 1952. Early planting of good seed on well-prepared soil, along with nature's help in breaking the rust chain, will have to be our hope for this year."

Farm Radio Forum Essay Contest

First Prize—\$40. Second Prize—\$25. Third Prize—\$15.

IN the fall of 1951, National Farm Radio Forum started on its 11th fall and winter series of weekly programs for rural Canada. It has been a unique venture in the field of education, sponsored by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It has now attracted attention outside of Canada to the point where UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has determined to make a thorough study of National Farm Radio Forum and its contributions to rural life in Canada, with a view to assessing the probable value of similar radio programs in other countries.

As a contribution to this study, The Country Guide is co-operating with the Board of Management of the UNESCO study, and is sponsoring an Essay Contest on the subject

"Farm Radio Forum—Its Achievements and Limitations"

The contest will be open to any Farm Radio Forum listener west of the Great Lakes, whether a member of a farm forum listening group or not. Essays must not exceed 1,000 words in length, and must be legibly written (preferably typewritten), on one side of the paper only.

All essays must be addressed to the Farm Radio Forum Editor, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and must reach us not later than April 30.

Essays will be judged by a panel consisting of Professor A. S. R. Tweedie, Director, Department of University Extension and Adult Education, The University of Manitoba; Miss Frances I. McKay, Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture; and an editor of The Country Guide.

Because the primary purpose of this essay contest is to secure widely representative opinions of rural folk on the results of ten years of National Farm Radio Forum, the judges will, except in case of a tie, attach much more importance to the efforts of essayists to present thoughtful and fair appraisals of National Farm Radio Forum, than to literary excellence.

For the same reason, the judges will give equal consideration to fair and constructive statements, whether in praise or criticism of National Farm Radio Forum.

Finally, you may win one of the three liberal prizes offered; but whether you do or not, all essays received will be forwarded, after the judging is completed, to the Board of Management for the UNESCO study.

EAST AND WEST

Economy-Minded Farmers

are swinging to **MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS**



*Read what they say,
it's an eye opener*

Ferg Pratt,
North Gower, Ont.:

"For an 8-hour day with my M-H 44 diesel, I can get by on about 7 gallons of diesel fuel."

Wilfrid Dupuis,
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"We have been using Massey-Harris tractors for 11 years. Our M-H 44 is easy to operate and very economical."

Roy Richard,
Delmas, Sask.:

"Since 1947, working a section of land, our M-H 44 has not required any repairs whatsoever, except for having the valves ground last spring."

Geo. H. Cochrane,
Pembroke, Ont.:

"In 9 hours' plowing, with my Massey-Harris 22 tractor and No. 26 two-furrow plow, I use only 8 gallons of gasoline."

Lawrence Birmingham,
Brandon, Man.:

"With the extra power of my M-H 55 Diesel, I have been able to do custom work, and also have reduced my fuel bill by 50%."

Urselin Geirnaert,
Mariapolis, Man.:

"My Massey-Harris 55 is as easy to handle as a small tractor and very economical on fuel. Ample power to pull any machine on the farm."

Adrien Gabaury,
Swan Lake, Man.:

"The Massey-Harris 44 tractor can't be beat for economical operation. It has lots of power and is easy to handle."

Alfred Saar,
Pembroke, Ont.:

"I find that my Massey-Harris 22 tractor will operate on a gallon of gasoline an hour, working hard."

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MASSEY-HARRIS
OFFERS MOST**

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A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH



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A lifetime insulation for year-round comfort. Warmer, with up to 30% fuel savings in Winter—15° cooler in Summer.

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FIELD



A good crop was produced in 1950 when oats were drilled into this wheat stubble trash cover on a Balzac, Alta., farm.

Balanced Farming

VARIATIONS in soil, moisture and climate have brought about equally wide variations in the kind of crops and farm practices which are most successful in western Canada. If there are wide differences between the crops grown in the valleys of British Columbia and in southwestern Saskatchewan, or between the grey-wooded soils on the northern fringe of the prairies and the range country of the southeastern part of Alberta, there are also scores and perhaps hundreds of other examples where differences exist though not perhaps in such sharp contrast. All of these differences serve to emphasize the importance of the farmer's own appraisal of his individual problems. What a neighbor two miles away may find just right and satisfactory may not apply to his soil and other conditions and may not suit his inclination.

Nevertheless, there are certain principles fundamental to successful farming almost anywhere. The first of these, and in the long run the most important, is to develop a combination of crops and farming practice generally which will maintain the soil as nearly as practicable in its original state of fertility. Another, of course, is to select those crops suitable to the locality which are most likely to find a ready market. Still another, which is perhaps not quite as universal, but is in reality more applicable generally than some persons seem to think, is to provide some combination of crops and livestock. There are areas in the prairie provinces, for example, where an ideal combination is impracticable if not impossible. There are other areas where such a combination is not practiced now but will be, in the course of time, through necessity.

What is called "balanced" farming, nearly always means some combination of crops and livestock. The exceptions are highly specialized areas where sometimes the balance is not between crops and livestock but between crops of different kinds, such as leguminous and non-leguminous cash crops. In the prairie provinces, we have very limited areas where, so far at least, a high degree of specialization in wheat production has not developed much disadvantage. These areas, however, are in reality much smaller than current practice would seem to indicate.

The prairie region is a natural grass country. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that in most parts of it grass or forage of some kind should still have a place. Farm research is quite rapidly overcoming the handicap of a too-limited number of forage crops which formerly prevailed. A creeping-rooted and therefore comparatively drought-resistant and winter-hardy alfalfa appears, to be in sight. Crested wheatgrass has given an excellent account of itself in the drier areas. Brome grass is an excellent yielder in many parts of the prairies and when combined with a legume, the mixture out-does either of its component parts. Promising grasses such as Russian wild ryegrass, tall wheatgrass and intermediate wheatgrass, appear to be hardy, vigorous and long-lived, and will yield pretty well alongside brome grass and crested wheatgrass when seed becomes available. Both Indian Head and Swift Current, among the prairie experimental stations, speak well of these newcomers.

Gradually, therefore, we are coming closer to permanence, stability and security in prairie agriculture, and to the more general adoption of crop rotations, inclusive of forage crops and livestock. Not the least of our aids in this direction is the wider use of the water of our lakes and rivers, and the greater knowledge about soil moisture conservation which was forced upon us during the thirties.

Seed Treatment

THE Plant Diseases Committee of the Manitoba Agronomists' Conference recommends that all cereal and flax seed be treated, unless a qualified seed testing laboratory has found the seed to be free from smut spores and other imported disease organisms. They warn that most seed disinfectants are poisonous; therefore, the dust or fumes should not be inhaled, and frequent washings of face and hands are advisable to remove any chemicals that may have lodged on the exposed skin of the operator.

Most seed-borne diseases of cereals except loose smut of wheat and barley, can be controlled by Ceresan M, Panogem, Leytosan, Agrox C, or Mergam C, which will also control wireworms. Do not use Anticarie, except to control bunt of wheat. Even distribution of the disinfectant on the seed is just as important as the choice

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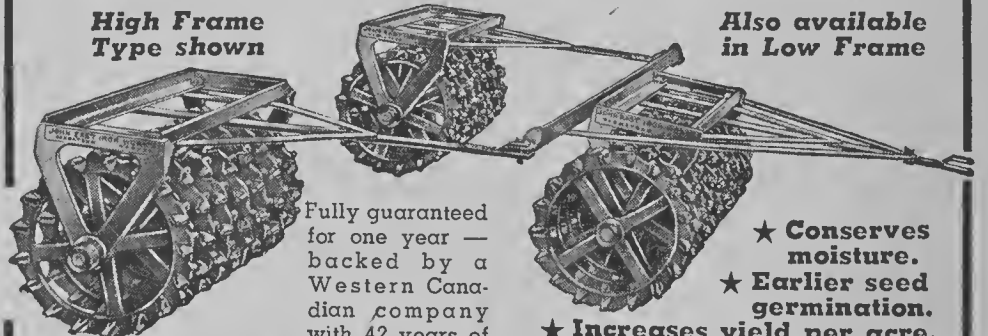
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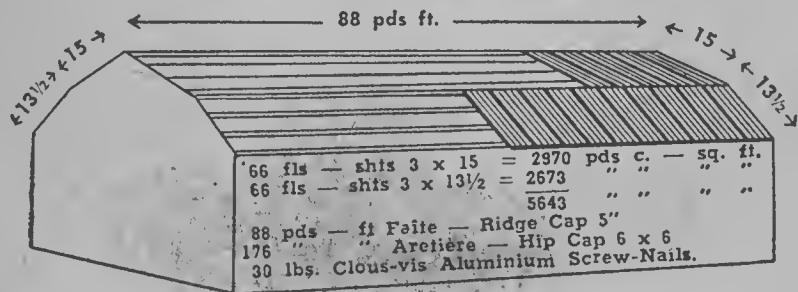
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of disinfectant, says the Committee, which recommends that "when chemical disinfectants are used on dry seed, the seed should be retreated at least 24 hours before sowing, except for oats and barley, which should be treated at least a week before sowing. Damp cereals and flax, however, should be treated not more than 24 hours before sowing."

For loose smut of wheat and barley, the Committee recommends treating enough seed each year for a seed plot, using the hot water method as follows: Pre-soak seed in cool water for four hours; dip in warm bath at 125 degrees F. for two minutes, and in a hot water bath (129 degrees F. for wheat and 128 degrees F. for barley), for ten minutes; cool treated seed immediately by dipping in cold water and then spread seed in an even layer to dry. After the hot water treatment, test germination and determine the seeding rate accordingly.

Because ergot on cereals has increased in recent years, care should be taken to cut grass headlands before the time of flowering. Also, to lessen possible damage from rust, the Committee recommends the early sowing of cereals and flax.

Fertilized Pastures

IT pays to use nitrogen fertilizers on cultivated pastures in northeastern Saskatchewan. This is the advice which comes from the Experimental Station at Melfort, following tests made on a five-year-old stand of brome grass and on another brome grass stand which had been pastured for about ten years.

A dressing of 120 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre was put on the old pasture, and yield was increased from less than a quarter-ton per acre green-weight to almost two tons per acre. On the five-year-old brome grass to be harvested for seed, 230 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre was applied in the spring of 1950, as a result of which the seed yield was more than doubled. Hay cut after the seed had been combined was three times that where no fertilizer had been applied, and in 1950 the pasture yield was more than double the yield on the unfertilized section of the field.

The Station reports that increased yield is not the only benefit derived from putting a dressing of ammonium nitrate on pastures. Stock which had the same access to both fertilized and unfertilized pastures, clearly found the fertilized pasture much more palatable. During the whole grazing season, the animals continued to overgraze the fertilized pasture and to undergraze the unfertilized portion.

Weed growth is stimulated by fertilizer as well as the grass, and overgrazing, when permitted, prevents the cultivated grass from keeping down the growth of unpalatable weeds such as wild barley and dandelions. Thus fertilizer does not provide a substitute for good management.

Rotation for Irrigation

THE Experimental Station at Lethbridge laid down a ten-year rotation on ten one-acre plots in the year 1910. This was designated as Rotation U, and is believed to be the oldest continuous irrigated crop rotation in North America. It is still being maintained.

Until 1951, it consisted of six continuous years of alfalfa, and one year

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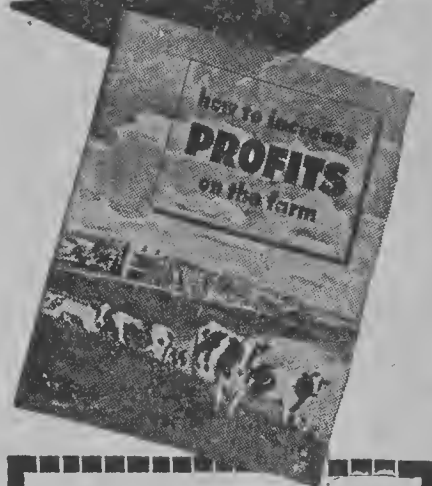
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each of oats, barley, sugar beets, and spring wheat seeded again to alfalfa. Originally, ten tons per acre of barnyard manure was applied once in the rotation. This was changed to 30 tons per acre in 1942, each of the plots to receive 15 tons in the fall of the second and the eighth years. In addition, half of each plot now receives 100 pounds of ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) in the spring of the first, fourth and ninth years.

The Station has found that the highest average alfalfa yields occur in the second year, and in this year the half-plot that is fertilized has averaged 4.1 tons of hay per acre as compared with 3.07 tons from the unfertilized half. Bacterial wilt has reduced yields during the fourth, fifth and sixth years of alfalfa, during the past few years. As a result, the rotation has been slightly revised, so that the six years of alfalfa have now been broken up into two three-year periods, with two other crop years in between. The same crops are still grown, and the fertility treatments maintained as before.

Under this rotation, oats, barley and wheat have averaged 107.2, 73.5 and 58.9 bushels per acre, respectively, on the fertilized plots, and 98.5, 64.2 and 53.1 bushels per acre on the unfertilized portions, respectively. Oats have yielded up to 150.5 bushels per acre, barley up to 99.2 bushels, and wheat 71.4 bushels. Fertilized sugar beets have yielded an average of 18.8 tons per acre as compared with 15.47 tons for the unfertilized, with a high yield of 23.02 tons.

The Station attributes the high yields from the crops in this rotation to the very high fertility level main-

tained by the nitrogen secured with the alfalfa crops, in addition to the manure and fertilizer.

Forage Crop Seed

THE average amount of alfalfa seed exported from Canada during the past six years was 8,000,000 pounds. For 1951, the estimated production of alfalfa seed was barely 2,000,000 pounds above the amount required for domestic use. This comparatively small production as compared with our normal substantial export of alfalfa seed, means, according to J. E. Blakeman, Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, "that export demand may compete seriously for supplies required for domestic use." This means that Canadian farmers intending to seed alfalfa this spring should make early provision for the necessary seed supply.

Mr. Blakeman pointed out that 20 years ago the Canadian production of forage crop seeds amounted to approximately 16,000,000 pounds, valued at \$1,900,000, but in 1948 this business had grown until production of alfalfa, clover and grass seeds amounted to 86,867,800 pounds of seed valued at \$20,376,305.

"With the possible exception of slender wheatgrass," said Mr. Blakeman, "none of the commercially grown grasses and clovers are native to Canada. By natural selection and through the efforts of plant breeders, farmers in all parts of Canada have been provided with strains of grasses and clovers suitable to their needs, whether it be for winter fodder, pasture, soil improvement, or for seed . . . The new and largest areas of seed production are in the northwest, extending in Alberta to Fort Vermilion, 660 miles

Packaged Pasture



There's an extra something in rolled bales that makes more beef and puts more milk in the pail. Livestock reach for the "rolled-in" green leaves the way they nose through the fence for spring-time grass.

Weather-resisting bales made by the ROTO-BALER can be fed on the open range or in an outdoor feed rack. Each layer eaten off exposes fresh new hay, unspoiled by rain or melting snow.

Here's what you've been looking for! A ROTO-BALER of your own can give you year 'round "green pasture" nutrition for your herd.

Roll-up compression seals in the leaves . . . seals out the rain. Talk to your Allis-Chalmers dealer about this wonderful new way to package sweet, green hay and fluffy bedding.

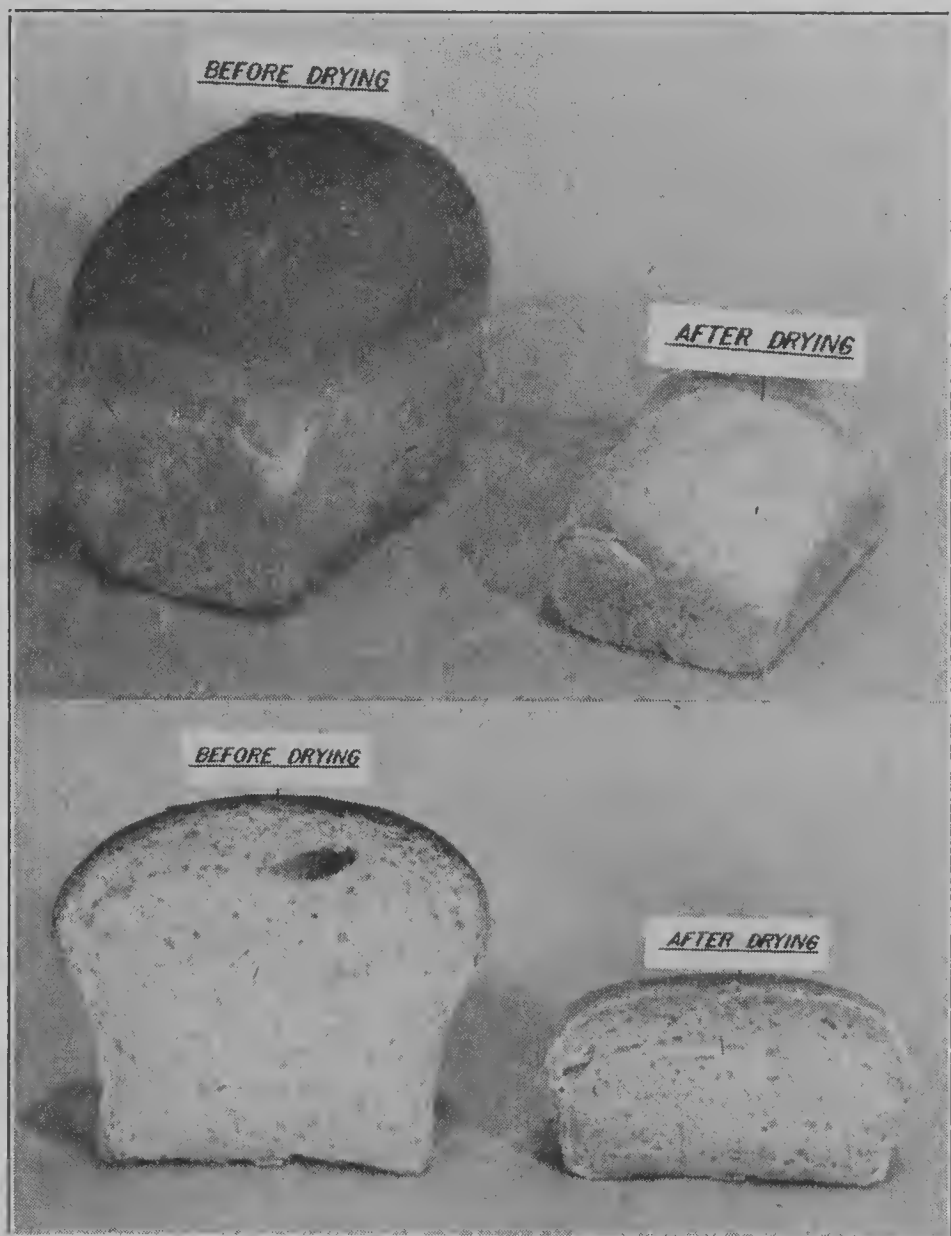
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These wheat loaves illustrate strikingly the effect of too rapid and severe drying of damp grain. See page 48 for story on safe drying methods.

[Grain Research Lab. photo]

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Here's how Cockshutt's 'ONE-WAY' pays off

THE FASTEST, EASIEST AND CHEAPEST METHOD YET DEvised FOR THE SHALLOW CULTIVATION AND SEEDING OF LARGE OR SMALL ACREAGES

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The Cockshutt "ONE-WAY" leaves your land smooth and level, too—in perfect shape for the harvester combine. In your own interests, investigate the great money-saving, money-making possibilities of the Cockshutt "ONE-WAY" soon!

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FLOATING DISC GANGS—hug natural contour of ground . . . assure uniform cultivation.

POWER DEPTH CONTROL—easily operated from tractor seat . . . ensures positive command of working depth.

HYDRAULIC CONTROL OR MECHANICAL LIFT provides easy "finger-tip" control for seeding around soft spots and for "finishing off" field, etc.

SEEDING ATTACHMENT—extra large capacity . . . enables you to seed your crop quickly, while soil and moisture conditions are right.

"RUDDER CONTROL"—Rear Furrow Wheel enables machine to hold true line of draft in ALL soil conditions.

BUILT IN 9', 12', 15' and 18' sizes, the Cockshutt "ONE-WAY" may also be used as a straight Disc Harrow.

north of the 49th parallel. In the seed-producing areas of western Canada, there are too few livestock to provide alternative use of forage crops for pasture or hay. In eastern Canada, in many parts of the United States, and in the Old World, forage crops are grown primarily to support livestock. It is most important, therefore, that the most careful attention be paid to the development of both domestic and export markets for Canadian forage crop seeds."

The Part Nitrogen Plays

AN Australian professor, M. H. J. Teakle, professor of Agriculture at the University of Queensland, recently reviewed agricultural research on the role of nitrogen in soil fertility, as conducted throughout Australia during the past few years.

The quantity of nitrogen in a soil, he said, is dependent on many factors. The amount decreased as the average temperature rose. It increased with rainfall. It could be determined by the kind of crops grown. Loam soils are likely to have more nitrogen than poor sandy soils.

There is strong evidence that in any one soil type there is a certain normal nitrogen content when the soil is in its virgin condition. A different normal amount would prevail under a fallow-wheat system of management, but the amount would probably be 25 to 50 per cent less. In a rotation containing clover or alfalfa, the normal nitrogen level might be higher than in either the virgin or the fallow-wheat condition.

In Victoria, for example, where experimenters had grown wheat continuously, it contained about 11 cwt. of nitrogen per acre; under fallow-hay cropping, 8 cwt.; under fallow-wheat, 9 cwt.; and under fallow-wheat-pasture, 12 cwt. Any crops taken from the soil, all animal products sold, as well as soil removed by erosion, involved some extraction of nitrogen from the soil. A bushel of wheat contained a pound to a pound-and-a-half of nitrogen, which means that a 20-bushel wheat crop involves a loss of from 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Every 100-pound increase in the live weight of a steer takes about three pounds of nitrogen; the same weight of fat lamb, about 2½ pounds; of pig, about 2½ pounds; and the whole milk for a year from a 5,000-pound dairy cow would contain about 30 pounds of nitrogen.

Nitrogen is also returned to the soil in several ways. Rain dissolves nitrogen compounds, and in tropical countries this might amount to 50 pounds per acre, per year. Some nitrogen is absorbed from the air into the top two inches of soil. Soil organisms can fix gaseous nitrogen from the air. Other nitrogen-fixing bacteria associated with leguminous crops such as alfalfa, peas, beans and the clovers, also help to increase nitrogen in the soil. The encouragement of these natural nitrogen-forming processes is a matter of good farm management.

The Australian lecturer emphasized the view that it is the farmer's problem to decide on a system of farm management which will maintain permanent productivity and prosperity. Generally, this includes some kind of pasture cropping, to "bring back" the soil after a period of cultivation. This, he said, was the foundation of English farming, one of the most productive.

Keep AHEAD with **COCKSHUTT**

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HORTICULTURE



Use recommended varieties of vegetables as a sound basis for a good farm garden. [Hadley photo]

Earlinorth Tomato

IF you live far enough north so that it is difficult to ripen tomatoes, and will write to the Horticulture Section, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, you may be in time to secure small samples of the seed of the new Earlinorth tomato.

This tomato is an origination of the Lethbridge station, and many have known it under number as Lethbridge 3700, Selection 1. It was the first selection made out of a cross between Farthest North and Polar Circle. The fruits are good size, and possess excellent quality, say the Lethbridge authorities, but are rather rough in appearance. It is not recommended where you can grow the smoother, longer-seasoned types.

Surround Dugout with Trees

THERE are several good reasons why it is desirable to plant trees around the farm dugouts. One of the most important reasons is that if the earth removed from the dugout is levelled out and the dugout surrounded with trees, its appearance will be greatly improved, especially if the area inside the trees is seeded down to grass. Another advantage of tree planting is that the trees will catch a considerable amount of snow, and thus add to the amount of water that can be stored in the dugout. The trees also help to decrease the evaporation of moisture from the dugout, and cut down the wind action on the water which often creates waves and encourages silting. Trees growing around the dugout will also provide excellent nesting places for beneficial birds, and more attention should be paid to the encouragement of birds than is often the case. They are much more beneficial than is generally realized.

The Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, suggests that before tree planting around the dugout begins, the soil should be carefully summerfallowed and a strip of from 25 to 100 feet, preferably grass-covered, left between the water's edge and the trees. If the trees are kept free of grass, they should grow well around the dugout, because subsoil moisture should be satisfactory.

More complete information on this subject is available in a publication entitled "Tree Planting Near Dams

and Dugouts," which is available from the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, or through any experimental station or provincial department of agriculture office on the prairies.

Sweet Spanish Onions

I WONDER how many have tried growing sweet Spanish onions? We tried and succeeded a few years ago, so now we grow only that kind. They are the best for eating and cooking, also for green onions throughout the summer.

A salad of cabbage, carrots and sweet Spanish onions is healthy and very good. These three vegetables can also be kept over the winter months, and so are available when the snow falls on the garden patch.

Now to grow them. Sow them thickly in the hotbed, one row between each row of cabbages and tomatoes. About four rows, four feet long, will give enough onions for a large family. We make our hotbed about April 20.

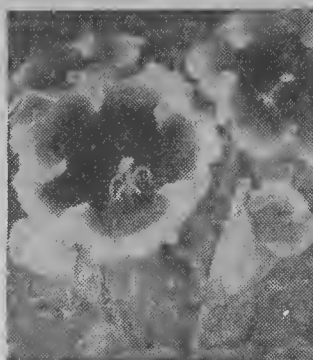
Spanish onions are ready to transplant before tomatoes, and since they are hardy this permits more room for other vegetables in the hotbed. Transplant about May 15, six inches apart in the garden. To transplant with the least possible work, make a V-shaped furrow about four inches deep, lay the onions in up against one side, cover very carefully about one inch (just the root and white part) and water carefully when needed until growth is well started. Weed, and watch them grow!

Here they grow to an average of eight to 17 ounces each and keep very well over the winter. They can be sown in the open ground about May 1 for eating green through the summer, and will grow to 10-12 ounces in size, but the necks will be thick and they will not keep so well in the larger sizes.

I hope this will help onion lovers to grow their own this year.—Mrs. H. Rodier, Sask.

Strawberries for Profit

JAMES G. MOORE, horticulturist at the University of Wisconsin, points out that heavy runner production by strawberry plants is frequently a serious disadvantage, since both the production and the size of fruits may be reduced because the plants grow so densely. The profits in strawberry



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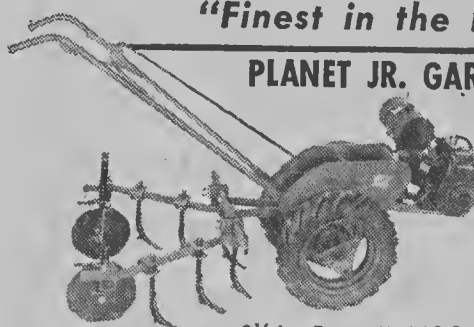
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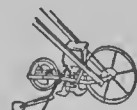
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growing for the market come from producing a product which either brings a higher price than that of competitors, or the crop from a given area is larger, or it can be produced with less labor cost.

"Heretofore," Moore says, "efforts toward production and increased price have generally been limited to improving either the quality of fruit or the disease resistance of the plant. There is also a great difference in runner production by individual plants of the variety. Where too many runners are produced, they can be thinned out, but this requires labor. Thus," says the Wisconsin horticulturist, "the need is apparent for strains with lower runner production to help solve this problem."

Bud Sports of Apples

THE Journal of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture reports quite a number of red varieties of apples developed as bud sports, or mutations.

"Red varieties developed in this way," says the Journal, "include the red sports of Delicious, Cox's Orange Pippin, Northern Spy, Dougherty and Jonathan." The Journal also names Frimley Beauty and Glengyle Red as bud sports from Rome Beauty.

Commenting on the appearance of these bud sports, R. I. Jones, orchard instructor for the N.Z. Department of Agriculture, says:

"There is still a considerable amount of information to be obtained on the exact cause of the development of certain buds, which behave in a different way from all others on the same plant. In many plants, including fruit trees, changes in cell structure can be brought about by extremes of climatic conditions, injury, pruning or even a sudden change in nutrition. Bud mutations have also been produced on certain plants by subjecting them to X-rays.

"Bud mutations are fairly numerous and of considerable importance in the commercial propagation of fruit trees. They may be desirable or undesirable. The desirable characteristics can be one of color, quality, vigor of growth, fruit shape, size, texture or time of maturity. It is usually only when extreme variations in shape or color of fruit occur that the casual observer takes particular notice of them.

"To be certain that a variation is a bud sport, it is necessary to find out whether its characteristics can be perpetuated by budding or grafting. Budding or grafting the sport onto trees is preferable for the testing period, as less time is required for top-worked trees to come into production. Budding onto stalks in the nursery may, however, give a better idea of growth habit. As this may be of importance in the ultimate commercial value of the strain, it should be carried out at the same time."

House Shrubbery

IT is general practice and in many ways desirable to keep the space in front of the house more or less clear of shrubbery, so that the house itself will not be obscured. This does not mean, however, that no shrubbery whatever should be planted at the front. What is called "foundation planting" helps to break up the bare outlines and sharp corners of the

house, and provides some relief from straight lines and rectangular surfaces.

R. W. Oliver, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recommends that if the house itself is attractive, the foundation planting at the front of the house should be kept simple; "Just enough evergreens or shrubs to soften the corners, frame the front steps and break up large wall spaces." Only ugly foundations need hiding by a full bank of green. "Evergreens," he says, "are very good against a light background, but they don't soften ugly lines as well as loose-growing deciduous shrubs, and they won't grow where floods of water and snow fall from the roof." Mr. Oliver recommends using ash-leaf spirea or early flowering hydrangeas for such conditions.

He recommends planting all shrubs at least three feet from the wall and five feet apart, or distant from a walk or step. Do not be misled by the fact that the plants seem so small when you set them; they will grow much bigger. Tall shrubs are more suitable for corners or large wall spaces, and medium shrubs for framing steps, beneath windows or in front of other shrubs low-growing kinds are more suitable.

Heater for Grafting Wax

SOME time ago, I needed a small heater to keep grafting wax warm while grafting fruit trees. Since none was available, I made one by removing the top plate or cap from a coal oil lantern. A tin of the proper size was then placed in between the four strips which hold the top on the lantern. Grafting wax placed in this is easily melted and can be kept at the proper temperature by controlling the flame in the lantern. If there is a wind, or on a chilly day, a larger can with both ends cut out can be placed over the small one. This helps heat the wax more quickly, and also keeps the wind from chilling it on one side.—Thos. H. Bray, Alta.

Value of Shelterbelts

P. D. McCALLA, supervisor of horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, reminds us that trees planted in shelterbelts serve many good purposes. They shelter the farm home, reduce winter fuel costs, provide shade in summer, protect gardens and orchards, encourage bird life, provide protection for the soil from the wind, and help to conserve moisture and prevent erosion.

Mr. McCalla points out that tests both in Canada and the United States indicate that a shelterbelt seven to ten feet in height, tends to hold the snow to the leeward of the shelterbelt for a distance of 75 feet. Such snow melts more slowly, soaks into the land, and prevents rapid spring runoff.

Similarly, a windbreak 18 feet high and one mile long, will, he says, give protection to 50 acres of land. Such protection not only helps to prevent soil drifting but checks drying of the soil and guards the plants against wind damage.

Your district agriculturist, or the Alberta Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, has available a circular dealing with suitable trees for planting, types of planting, and information on sources of trees, which is available on request.

Pakistan

Continued from page 10

and many of the amenities of modern civilization, have in recent years come to realize that the surest road to peace lies in giving the little man a break. This is the reasoning behind the Colombo Plan, which is designed to help countries such as Pakistan to help themselves.

The government and people of Pakistan are determined to combat the evils of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease, but there must be a sufficient number of trained men to assist in this work, and there must also be supplies of machinery, equipment, materials, clothing and other items from abroad, over and above what the people of Pakistan, and other underdeveloped countries under the Colombo Plan, can presently afford to pay for.

DR. RAHMAN describes the soil of Pakistan generally as a loose sandy loam. Very little fertilizer is used now, and there is also insufficient organic manures to serve the needs of the country. Pakistan soils are usually deficient in nitrogen, and the government is considering a proposal to subsidize the use of larger quantities of nitrogenous fertilizer, and also the establishment of an ammonium sulphate plant, the raw material for which is available within the country.

Agriculture provides about 85 per cent of the exports of Pakistan, which consist principally of cotton, jute, meat, wool and hides. Non-agricultural exports include surgical instruments and sporting goods.

The people of Pakistan have a special name for what we call dryland farming. They call it Barani, which means "rain-fed farming." "Pakistan discovered the fact many years ago," said Dr. Rahman, "that farming without irrigation is a gamble with nature. In order to stabilize agriculture, irrigation was developed. The total area of Pakistan is about 151 million acres, of which 54 million acres are under cultivation. Of the part under cultivation, roughly 50 per cent is irrigated, and the remainder is Barani.

"In Pakistan, we have three main sources of irrigation water. There is irrigation by canals, and 82 per cent of the irrigated land, or a little more than 22 million acres, is irrigated in this way. Another 16 per cent is irrigated from artesian wells, and the other two per cent by other means, such as run-off water from the hills."

Water is vital to Western Pakistan, where the average annual precipitation varies from five to ten or 12 inches per year. In contrast with this scarcity of water in Western Pakistan, Eastern Pakistan (Eastern Bengal), has an excess of water, resulting from an annual precipitation of from 70 to 250 inches per year. This need for water is one of the reasons perhaps why the territory of Kashmir is considered to be so vital to the welfare of Pakistan. The Indus River, one of the most famous rivers in United India, rises in Tibet, flowing through deep gorges of great scenic beauty in Kashmir, and running through the full length of Western Pakistan, emptying into the Arabian Sea through several mouths near Karachi.

Dr. Rahman explained to me that crops grow throughout the whole

Farm Service Facts

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Good Tractor Lubrication Pays

Money saved through lower repair costs and longer tractor life is the same as money from the sale of crops and livestock... it's a part of the farm profit. The service you get from your tractor depends more on how it is lubricated than on any other single factor. Good lubrication is becoming increasingly important in present day tractors because moving parts are fitted more closely, compression ratios and combustion temperatures are higher, engine speeds are higher and bearing loads are heavier. Without lubricants it would be impossible to operate any type of machinery.

Function of Oil

Lubrication means considerably more than just making metal parts slippery. Good lubricating oil performs at least 5 functions. 1. Reduces friction and helps prevent wear. The molecules of oil might be compared with hard rubber balls, thus a film of oil between the rubbing parts is comparable to smooth running ball bearings. 2. Absorbs heat from cylinders, bearings and other parts and carries away the heat to the oil pan, etc. 3. Forms a seal between the piston and cylinder walls against the blow-by of combustion gases. 4. Cushions the shock of power impulses on piston pins, bearings and gears. 5. Scavenges or cleans the interior of the engine. Dirt, carbon and

tion of gum or lacquer under heavy service conditions. 2. Protect the bearings against corrosion. 3. Neutralize acids formed during normal combustion in the cylinder. 4. Retard the formation of sludge—caused by water condensation in the crankcase, carbon particles and the products of combustion. 5. The most important of all is that additives act as a detergent to keep the engine clean. The detergent works on the same general principle as the soap substitutes which were introduced after the war. Thus, the finer particles of carbon, dirt and gum are kept in suspension in the oil, and are removed when the oil is changed. This detergent action of the oil explains why heavy duty oils become dark in color after use.

Trend is Toward "H.D." Oil

One large farm equipment manufacturer favours using heavy duty oil for a number of reasons. "H.D." oil helps prevent carbon and gum from accumulating on valve stems. It therefore eliminates the main cause of stuck and burned valves. Also piston rings and piston ring grooves which are kept free of gum and carbon retain their flexibility and sealing power. Oil consumption is kept to a normal level and power loss during the power stroke is reduced. Bearing surfaces which are free from carbon and gum get better lubrication. Anti-corrosion inhibitors

also prevent pitting of the wrist pins and connecting rod bearings. According to this manufacturer the use of "H.D." oil adds up to lower operating costs and better fuel economy.

Follow the Manufacturer's Instructions

The manufacturer's instructions are based on exhaustive engineering research and the manufacturer's complete knowledge of the specifications and lubrication needs of the tractor. If you want good lubrication, it will pay you

to keep in mind the following suggestions. 1. Use the right grade of oil (S.A.E. rating). 2. Use only oil that is known to be good. 3. Keep your oil clean. The best oil when contaminated with carbon dirt, and gum results in expensive repairs. Drain the oil when the engine is hot. Service the air cleaner and the oil filter at regular intervals. 4. Change transmission oil according to the instruction manual. 5. Keep the engine at the correct operating temperature. Be sure engine reaches operating temperature before putting under load.

Marvelube Gear Oil Helps Cut Costs... Makes Tractors Run Smoother



Transmission and differential assemblies are precision built and rugged in design to stand up to gruelling field work. That's why they are costly to repair or replace. It pays to be choosy about the gear oil you use.

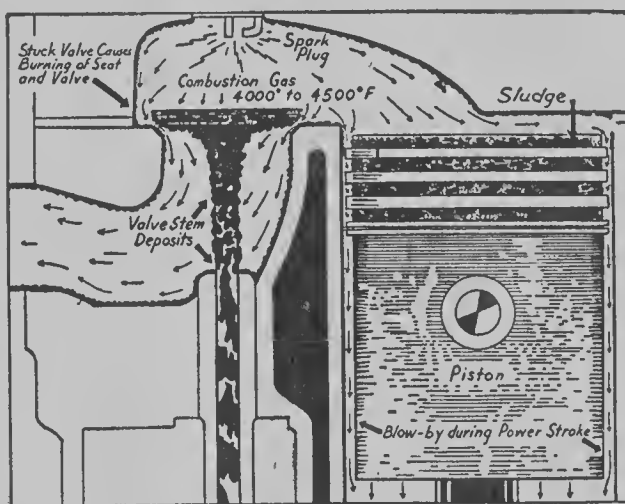
Marvelube Gear Oil is backed by Imperial Oil's reputation for quality lubricants. Because it's made from selected, carefully refined base oils, it resists sludging and channeling in the gear case. Day after day, under high temperatures and heavy loads, it gives gear tooth surfaces protection from wear and abrasion. In cold weather it remains fluid enough to make gear shifting easy.

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Next issue of
Farm Service Facts
will deal with
"Power Robbers"



Shown above is a piston and valve assembly. In severe cases sludge deposits on piston rings and ring grooves will cause stuck rings. The result is loss of sealing power and 'blow-by' of combustion gases during the power stroke. Valve stem deposits cause sticky valves, which condition eventually leads to burned valves and valve seats. Heavy duty oils retard sludge and resist valve stem deposits, thereby help prevent loss of compression and power.

waste products are constantly being picked up and carried in suspension by the oil.

What is a Heavy Duty Oil?

Heavy duty or "detergent type" oils were developed to meet the lubrication needs of gasoline and high speed diesel engines used in tractors, trucks and industrial equipment. Heavy duty oils contain chemical compounds usually referred to as "additives". These additives improve oil in many ways. 1. Prevent the decomposition of motor oils and the forma-

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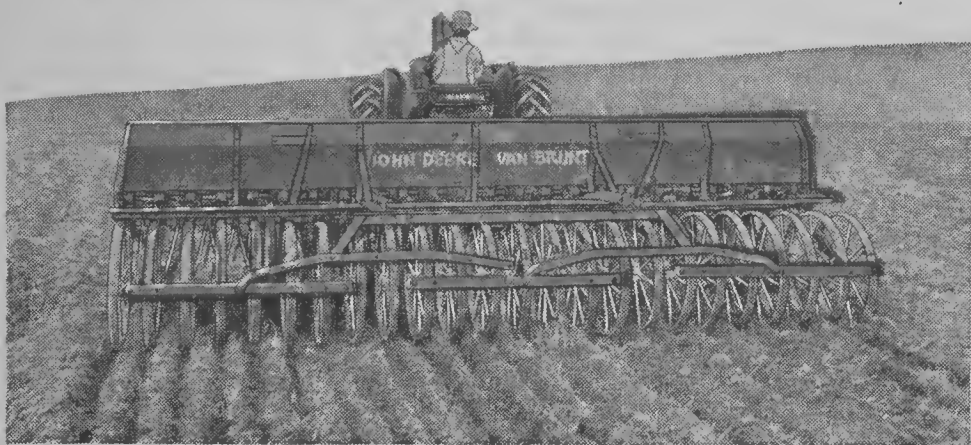
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year in Pakistan, in two fairly clear-cut seasons, called the winter and the summer seasons. Winter crops include wheat, barley, oats, pulses, legumes and other fodder crops, as well as vegetables. Summer crops include cotton, sugar cane, corn and vegetables. Summerfallow crops are corn and millet. Fruit consists of citrus and mango and, on the plains, some deciduous fruits. In the hilly parts of the country, pineapples, peaches, pears, apples, cherries and bananas can be grown.

Many breeds of cattle native to the country are raised, the most important of which are Sahiwal and Red Sindhi. The water buffalo is used as a draft animal, and is also a good milking and butter-producing breed. Since 1905, Dr. Rahman said, the average production per water buffalo cow had been increased from 2,060 pounds of milk per year to 6,780 pounds. The maximum amount produced by any individual cow so far recorded was 66½ pounds daily for the first three or four months of the lactation period.

Pigs are almost non-existent in Pakistan. As good Moslems, the Pakistanis do not consume pork, and one figure I have seen, indicated 73,000 swine in Pakistan as compared with about 24 million cattle. Other livestock consist of sheep, goats, horses, mules and camels. There are several native breeds of poultry, but these have not been improved to any considerable extent. Among the standard breeds, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds are kept to some extent.

The peasant farmer probably has a few bullocks or oxen for draft purposes. He may also keep a few sheep, and thus get some manure for the soil from his livestock. The vegetable grower must manure the land more heavily, and may have to buy manure or fertilizer. For some crops, he may apply as much as ten tons per acre per year. For green manure, he grows guara (millet). He sows wheat in September, and if he wants to prepare for this crop with green manure, he will seed the guara at the end of May and turn it under by the end of August.

DURING the 46 years since 1905, much improvement in yields has been brought about. Here are some figures as to increases, given me by Dr. Rahman: Wheat, from 820 to 1,414 pounds per acre, and in demonstration plots up to 4,653 pounds per acre; cotton lint, from 109 to 218 pounds per acre; Berseem, or Egyptian clover (resembles Ladino), up to 33 tons per acre, and in extreme cases to 60 tons; oilseeds, an increase of about 150 per cent, or a yield of 2½ times that of 1905. All of these increases were obtained under irrigation, including an increase in sugar yields from 16,000 to 53,000 pounds per acre. Milk production has been increased to the point where an average of 20,625 pounds is secured from three cows instead of ten, as formerly.

It is the aim of the government to irrigate all of the agricultural land of Pakistan. "This will require a great deal of money," said Dr. Rahman. "It is hoped that some far wealthier nation will be able to make some sort of grant, or that the World Bank will do so."

At the present time, the government is doing what it can. It has created an agricultural corporation in the central government to help cultivators and

farmers improve their methods of tillage. The corporation makes loans to farmers, without interest, for needed equipment and improvements.

Dr. Rahman himself comes of a long line of administrators. He can trace his ancestry back to Arabia, several hundred years ago. It appears that his ancestors left Arabia and settled in Afghanistan; and later, about 325 years ago, one family left Afghanistan and settled in what is now Pakistan. From this family, there have descended perhaps 30 or 40 families, who over all of these years, have stuck together fairly closely, inter-married as much as possible, and taken great care to preserve the physical and mental characteristics of what Dr. Rahman refers to as "The Tribe." They have, for the most part, been notable for holding administrative positions, and for having become prominent in the professions such as medicine, engineering and law. Dr. Rahman's father died when he was 11 years of age, and his mother sent him to school and ultimately to what is regarded as the Cambridge University of United India. Later, he attended the University of Edinburgh, where he secured his degree in agriculture; and still later, he obtained his doctor's degree in entomology at Cambridge.

CO-OPERATIVE organizations are encouraged in Pakistan. Both the central and the provincial governments encourage co-operative organization among farmers, for many different purposes, as in Canada.

Education is encouraged by the government, and primary and secondary schools are being provided as rapidly as possible. Each province has an agricultural college, and last year, in the University of Punjab, 40,000 boys and girls tried examinations in the different courses offered. The agricultural college where Dr. Rahman officiates as Dean of Agricultural Instruction, is located 87 miles northwest of Lahore, the capital of Punjab. Only boys from the farming communities are admitted as students, and courses are taught in beekeeping, dairying, smithing, fruit and vegetable preservation and canning, breadmaking, and so on. Students enroll from Afghanistan, Teheran, Egypt and Palestine, as well as from Ceylon, Indonesia, Arabia and Germany. Agricultural research is divided into about 14 sections, including many of the fields common to our universities in Canada.

The problem of extending new information to the peasants of Pakistan is a difficult one. Roads are few, and transportation is difficult. The peasant must be contacted through his village. As a result, some 200 agricultural graduates are employed in the Extension Service under Dr. Rahman. There are five main areas, each under a deputy director, each of these being divided into three divisions under an assistant director, and each of these, again, has under him 12 agricultural assistants. Each group of 12 is known as Mukadam, and the individuals do as much as they can by personal contact with the peasant. They attend fairs, religious festivals, and any other large gatherings of peasants. They distribute seeds, some fertilizers and insecticides; supervise some thousands of demonstration plots on the farms of peasants; and in addition, 672 model farms, privately owned but operated under the direction of the department, exist in Punjab.

FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



This scene depicts the first classroom in which agriculture was taught as a science at Michigan Agricultural College nearly 100 years ago.

Essay Contest Winners

THE boys and girls who win trips to the National Club contests in Toronto are now being encouraged to record their experiences. This year, for the first time, the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work sponsored an essay competition open to provincial club winners who attended the National Club Week in Toronto. The title of the essay was to be "My Impressions of the Trip."

The boys judged well at the Royal, but when it came to writing about what they had seen the girls had a distinct edge. Most of the ten winning essays were written by the girls. The two placed at the top were written by Margery Johannson, Markerville Food Club, Markerville, Alberta, and by Pauline Landry, St. Valere Potato Club, St. Valere, Quebec.

Some of their comments throw additional light on what goes into the making of a successful club member. Wrote Miss Johannson: "Basically one must belong to an active club, have keen, interested and sympathetic leaders, and be willing to give much of your time and energy to the development of teamwork."

Miss Landry writes in glowing phrases: "Of my trip to Toronto I will retain an imperishable souvenir. My hope is that National Club Week will promote culture and a sense of duty in the young people so that our dear Canada shall continue to be the best country in the world."

Pleasant Party Game

IN this party game a prize is hidden in a room. A clue to its hiding place is then written on a piece of paper and hidden. A second clue is written giving the hiding place of the first clue, which is also hidden, and so on until about eight clues are concealed.

The last clue is handed to a search party of, say, three, who set about finding the "hidden treasure." The clue handed to the party may say: "You look at me every day, but I mustn't stop. I'm behind time already."

At first the party will be puzzled but some "bright spark" is sure to tumble to the fact that the next clue is hidden behind the clock.

The clues can get harder as the search progresses. For example the last clue, leading directly to the hid-

ing place of the treasure, may read: "By a picture that's renowned, In a dark place near the ground, If you take a good look round, Then you'll see I can't be found."

"Impossible," the search party may say. But with perseverance they would find the treasure in the bottom drawer of a sideboard which is near a well-known picture. Close to the treasure would be a sheet of paper on which would be printed the words: "I can't be found."—Gordon Allen.

4-H Herd Foundation

MANY of the junior beef clubs in Saskatchewan are becoming the foundation for breeder herds instead of operating under a feeder program. This dates from the program of a year ago in which young showmen were encouraged to fit and show heifers and to take the animal home and use it for breeding.

Such a program ideally had the effect of immediately launching the young people into the livestock business. Those who owned their own animal would immediately be started into livestock production, and if they bought a well-bred animal they would be producing good quality cattle.

The extension department at the University of Saskatchewan went even further than this, according to Wm. Hamilton, of that department. They insisted that club members keep a record sheet of their individual operations, in the hope that this experience would encourage members to adopt a businesslike attitude to work that they did on the farm. The records are designed to indicate volumes of feed, initial cost of the calf and returns from the investment. The value of well-bred cattle and high quality feed is graphically illustrated.

The program last year met with considerable success and it is planned to continue it, although beef club work in Saskatchewan has been set back to some extent by a decline in the number of clubs. No less than 82 clubs that were active last year are now inactive; the addition of 29 new clubs has partly offset this loss, and the total number of clubs now stands at 134. The decline is attributed in part to the bad harvest and the lack of ready cash to pay high prices for calves; it is anticipated the loss in active clubs will be made good in another year.

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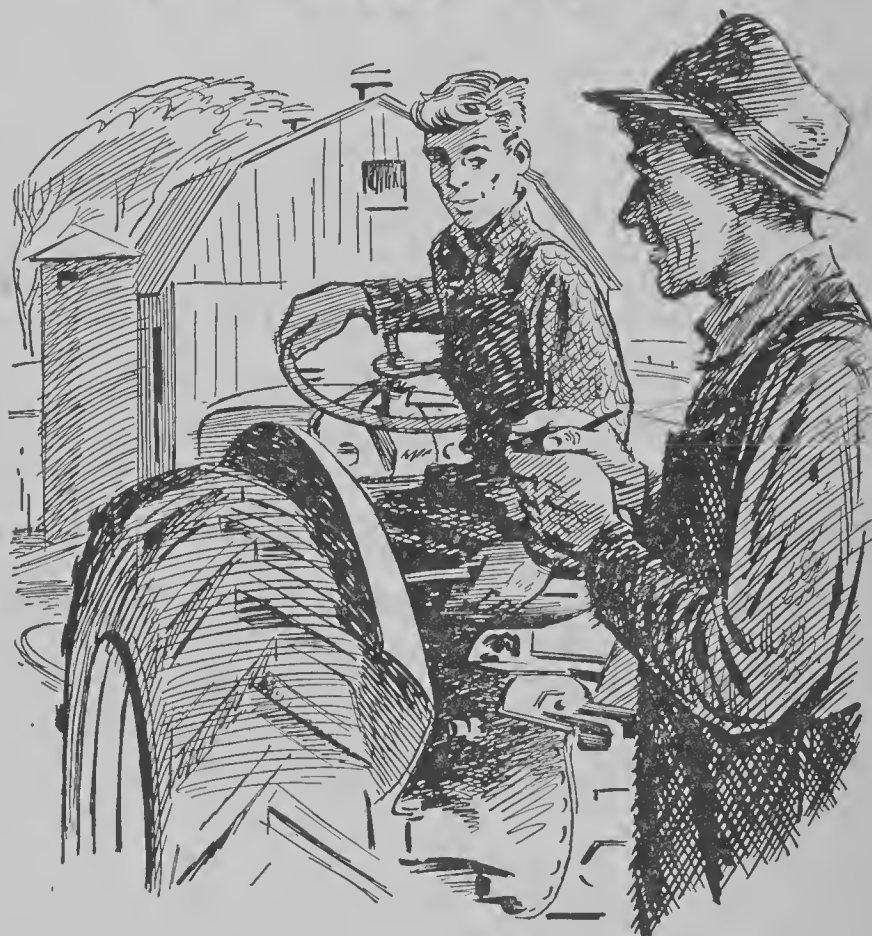
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"those were things I felt the farm needed. When I see a thing that should be done, I want it done now. Why put off doing something that means a better farm?"

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- Livestock
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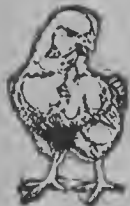
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6.00	3.50	2.00	6.00	3.50	2.00
20.00	10.50	5.50	21.50	11.25	6.00
34.00	17.50	9.00	37.00	19.00	9.75
18.00	9.50	5.00	19.00	10.00	5.50
20.00	10.50	5.50	21.50	11.00	5.75
34.00	17.50	9.00	37.00	19.00	10.00
18.00	9.50	5.00	19.00	10.00	5.50
20.00	10.50	5.50	21.50	11.00	5.75
22.50	11.75	6.10	24.00	12.50	6.50
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21.00	11.00	5.75	22.50	11.75	6.10
34.00	17.50	9.00	36.00	18.50	9.50
18.00	9.50	5.00	18.00	9.50	5.00
18.50	9.75	5.10	19.50	10.25	5.40
35.00	18.00	9.25	36.00	18.50	9.50
10.00	5.50	3.00	10.00	5.50	3.00
18.50	9.75	5.10	20.00	10.50	5.50
32.00	16.50	8.50	34.00	17.50	9.00
18.00	9.50	5.00	18.00	9.50	5.00
19.00	10.00	5.25	20.00	10.50	5.00

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Part of the Approved flock of hens belonging to John Murta, Graysville, Man.

Chick Sexing

CHICK sexing has become such a generally accepted service that many people do not recognize that it is comparatively recent. The origin of chick sexing is usually credited to China, where it was done with a large measure of inaccuracy by some poultrymen. The art was carried to Japan, where it was, to some extent, developed and improved. Early Japanese sexors used the sun as a light, and achieved an accuracy which seldom exceeded 90 per cent. The technique was not standardized.

After electric lights came into fairly general use chick sexing became commercially feasible, and eventually was brought to western Canada. Some poultrymen in northwestern Washington brought their chicks into Canada to get them sexed. In the fall of 1933 a sexing school was conducted by the Japanese under the sponsorship of the Washington State Poultry Co-operative, and a number of American sexors were trained.

These trainees travelled to the East, and by 1937 a number of the large eastern hatcheries had some chick sexing done.

These early sexors were not able to adapt themselves to different breeds and different sexing conditions. They had mastered a technique that was satisfactory for a certain breed but was not applicable to some other chicks.

This condition prevailed with comparatively few exceptions up until the 1940's. During the last ten years the technique has developed until it is now possible to sex baby chicks of all breeds hatched in any incubator at ages ranging from four hours up to feeding time with accuracies of over 99 per cent, and without harm to the birds.

Trap-Nesting Geese

THE widespread use of trap-nests has been responsible for a greatly improved production record in terms of both meat and eggs on the part of chickens. During this time there has been very little improvement in the production record of domestic geese, and this is partly due, in the opinion of E. S. Merritt, Central Experimental Farm, Poultry Division, Ottawa, to the fact that they have been overlooked by poultry investigators.

This situation is now being altered. Investigators at the University of

Minnesota found in 1950 that domestic geese could be successfully trap-nested. Work along the same lines was undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm in 1951, and the results were encouraging.

About 45 geese were trap-nested in specially designed nests. The birds were handled with care, and allowed to become familiar with the nests before the laying season began. Less than five per cent of the eggs were "floor eggs"—eggs laid outside the nests.

There is little to report at present but with an enlarged project during 1952 it is expected that information will shortly be obtained that can serve as a background for recommendations on the breeding of geese. Study of the goose has been long neglected, and it is hoped that further experimental work will enable the producer to plan his breeding program on a sound economic and genetic basis.

Poor Layers Don't Pay

MOST farmers would discharge a man who did his best work at the dinner table; yet many poultry producers will retain the services of hens that show enthusiasm for the feed trough, but none for the nest box.

The Oklahoma A. & M. College recently completed an experiment that illustrates the cost of keeping poor layers.

R. B. Thompson, poultry department head, studied records of ten 13-hen pens. He selected five high-producing pens and five that were low to average, and compared feed costs per hen, cost per dozen eggs and the margin gained over feed costs.

One of the top pens consumed 121.5 pounds of feed per hen at a cost per hen of \$4.07. They produced an average of 253.5 eggs per year, returning \$2.32 over the cost of the feed. On the other hand, an average hen in one of the lower pens consumed 121.2 pounds of feed costing \$4.06; laid 188.7 eggs and eked out a bare 77 cents above the cost of the feed. The feed cost per dozen eggs was 30.17 cents, nearly ten cents a dozen more than that of the higher producing pen, with almost identical feed bills.

Feed costs per dozen eggs in the five high pens ran from 15.34 cents to 20.42, with margins over cost of \$2.32 to \$3.62. None of these pens earned an income lower than feed costs for

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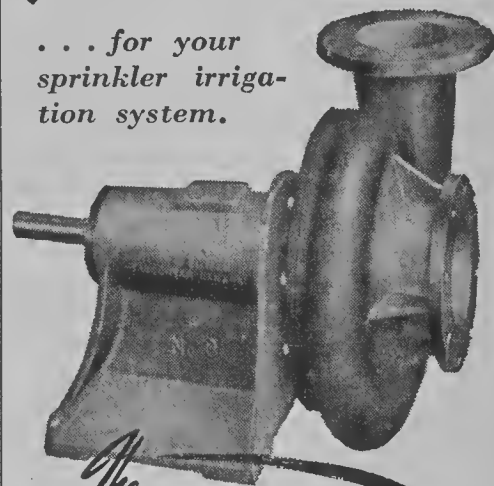
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any month. Feed costs in the low pens ran from 22.86 cents to 36.39 cents. Returns dropped below feed costs for at least one month in all of these pens, and one pen dragged behind its feed costs for five months. The highest margin over feed costs in any of these pens was \$1.71.

The conclusion is obvious. Profits are increased by culling poor layers.

Successful Chick Brooding

EXCESSIVE losses of small chicks can take the profit away from a poultry enterprise. It takes a large proportion of the birds to pay expenses, and it is the extra birds raised from which most of the profit is realized.

Three grades of Canadian-approved poultry are available to poultry producers. "R.O.P. Chicks" are pedigreed chicks from R.O.P. qualified dams and sires; "R.O.P. sired" are chicks sired by R.O.P. qualified males and approved dams; and "Approved" chicks are from sires and dams that have been approved on the basis of physical appearance only. Breeders interested in very specialized production find it profitable to buy R.O.P. chicks; many producers requiring stock for a commercial flock purchase R.O.P. sired, as they have a background of good breeding, and are less costly than the R.O.P. chicks.

A convenient size for a brooder house has been found to be ten by 12 or ten by 14 feet; such a house will easily accommodate 200 to 250 chicks, can be heated with one brooder stove, and can later be used as a range shelter. Equipment other than the stove consists of a guard fence, feed troughs, waterers and forcing roosts.

It is always wise to have the brooder stove operating a day or two before the chicks arrive in order to see that it is working well, and to have the house warmed. The temperature two inches above the floor at the edge of the hover should register 95 degrees F. for newly hatched chicks; it can be dropped at the rate of five degrees a week.

Before the chicks are delivered the brooder house should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and whitewashed, the equipment set up and feed and water placed in the proper utensils. As the chicks are taken out of the delivery box their beaks should be dipped in the drinking water.

Approximately 250 pounds of chick starter are required for 100 chicks for the first six weeks. Growing mash can be introduced when the birds are about six weeks old, and a changeover to this feed completed by the time the birds are eight weeks old.

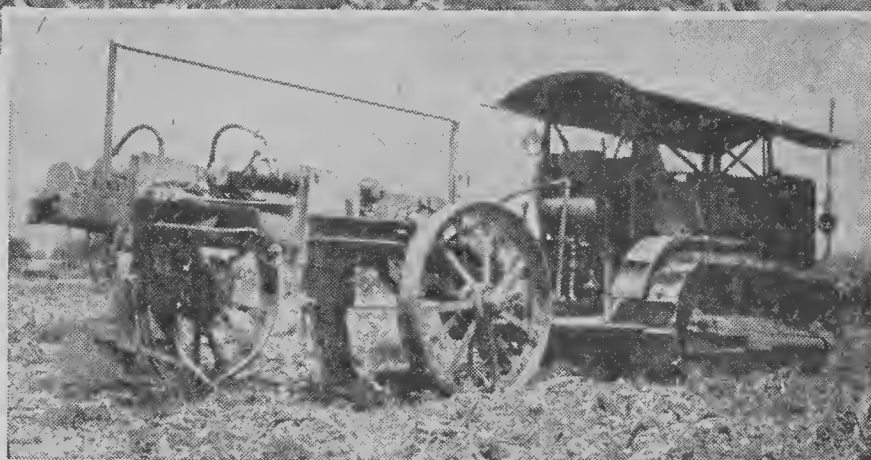
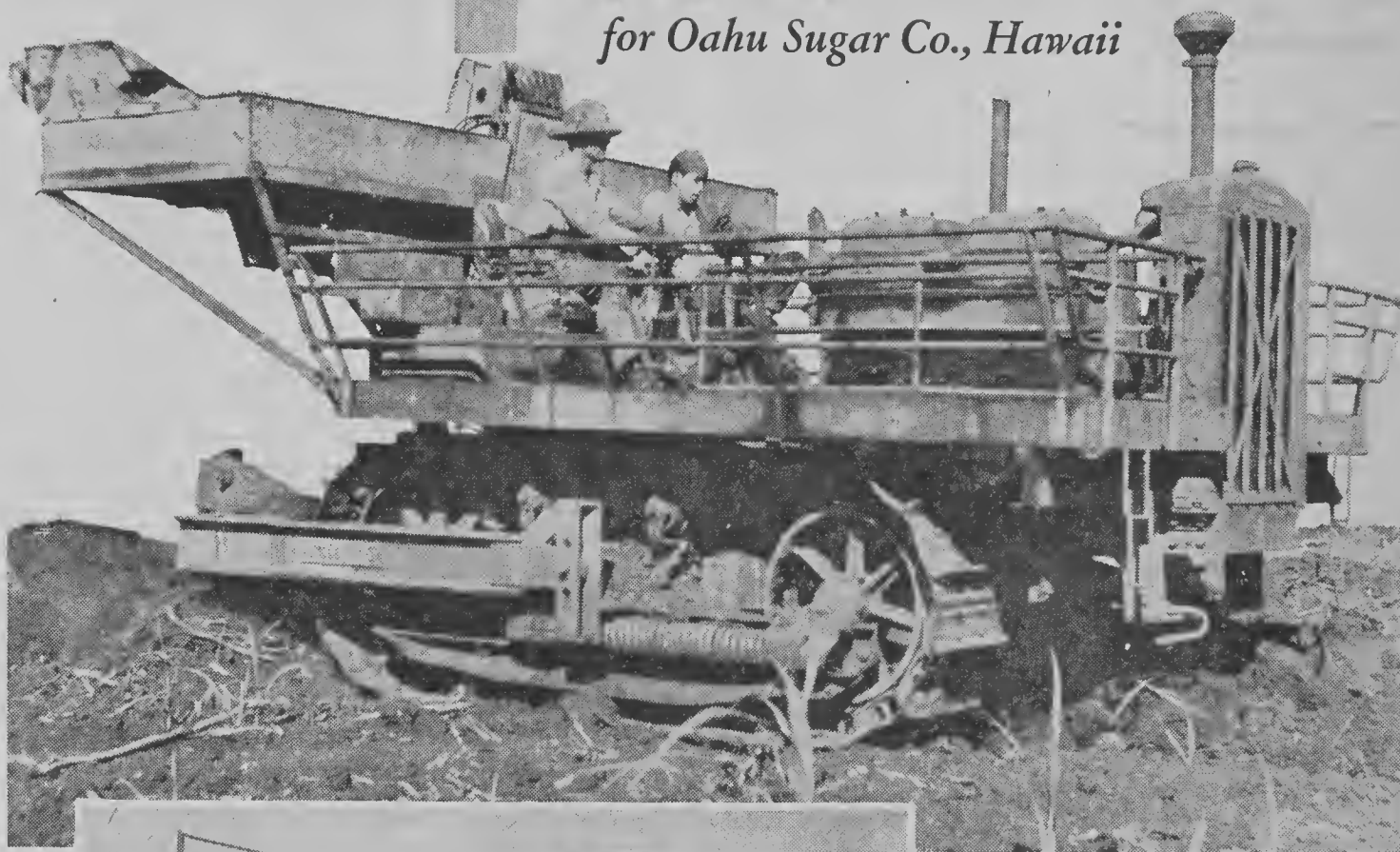
If fresh litter is in use it should be changed frequently, especially near the water fountains. When the chicks are three to four weeks of age the roosts can be put into use, and when the chicks are all roosting the use of the brooder stove may be discontinued unless the weather is quite cold. At six to eight weeks of age the cockerels and pullets can be separated and, if the weather is suitable, the birds can be moved to range. If it is convenient the pullets can readily use the brooder house as a range shelter.

With growing chicks, as with other classes of poultry, a continuous culling program should be in operation.

20 YEARS OLD...

but SHE'S DONE... 100 YEARS OF WORK!

for Oahu Sugar Co., Hawaii



▲ The Sixty with seed cane racks and middle buster planter.

◀ "Caterpillar" Diesel Sixty Farm Tractor shown 20 years ago pulling a hydraulic controlled plow.

BASED on hours of service, this 20-year-old "Cat" Diesel Farm Tractor is 100 years old! Figure it this way: The old Sixty, owned by Oahu Sugar Co., Hawaii, has more than 80,000 hours of work to its credit. The average farm tractor here in the Western Provinces works an estimated 800 hours a year. That means this "Cat" Farm Tractor has served the equivalent of 100 years of normal farm use!

• • •

• **Tough work** . . . 8-12-20 hours a day, 250 days a year! Right now the Sixty is on a 12-hour-a-day, 6-day week. H. L'Orange, Mgr., estimates it will be in service for another 10 to 15 years, operating 3000 hours per year.

• **Maintenance costs are low** . . . after 80,000 hours, this Diesel still is 60% original! Original crankshaft, camshaft, timing gears, transmission and track rollers. It is now on its second set of tracks.

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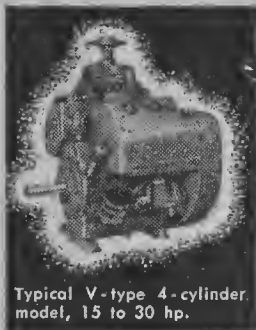
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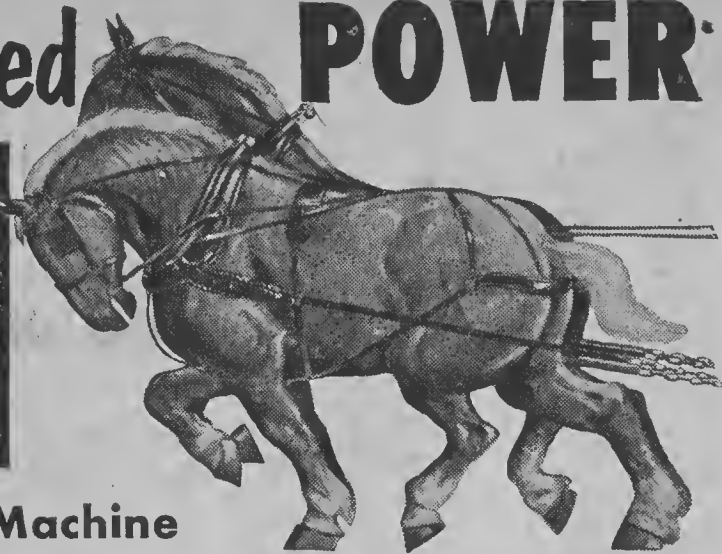
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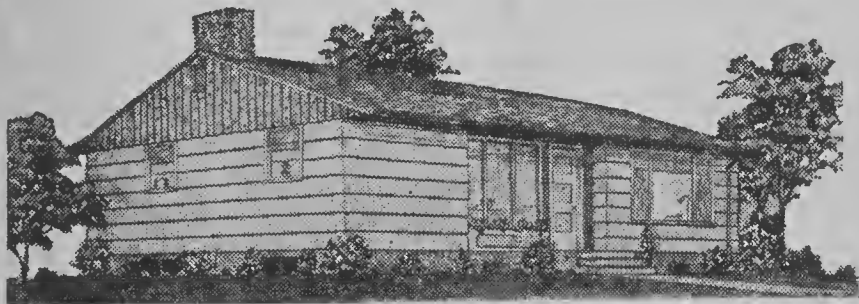
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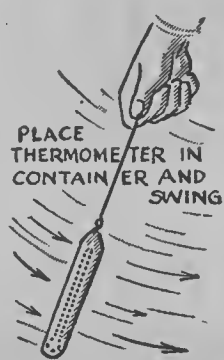
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Workshop in March

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Shaking Down Thermometers

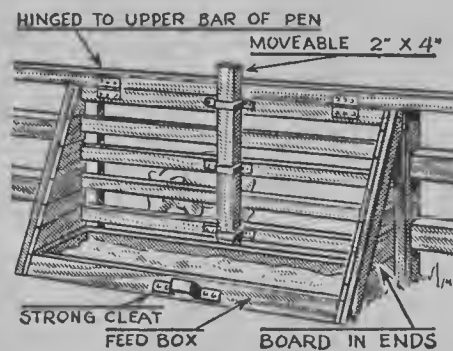
The best way to shake down a medical thermometer for an animal is not to shake it down at all. Insert it



in a strong paper, leather, cloth or other container, with the mercury bulb down. Close the end and attach a strong string. Then whirl the container as you would whirl a slingshot. This whirling will exert a centrifugal force which will cause the mercury to move toward the bulb, and there is no danger that, the thermometer will be ruined.—W.F.S.

Pig-Feeding Gate

A handy way to feed pigs is to have a feeding gate which will keep pigs out of the trough while the feed is being put in. This gate forms part of the front end of the pen, and one side of it should preferably be at the wall. It is hung from hinges and has a two-by-four sliding through small iron holders. When feeding, the feed is pushed in at the bottom to extend



beyond the trough, and the two-by-four slides into a holder on the outside. When feeding is completed, the gate is allowed to swing back and the two-by-four slides into another holder on the other side of the trough. The end of the trough away from the wall should be provided with a small sloping wall to close off the aperture when the gate is pushed back inside the pen.—M.O.M.

Sharpening Fence Pickets

Here is the easiest way I have found to sharpen fence pickets with the aid of an ordinary farm power saw. The saw can be easily and inexpensively adapted to the task. A good rip saw blade is better, but the job can be done nearly as well with the ordinary crosscut.

PULL STAKE ACROSS SAW

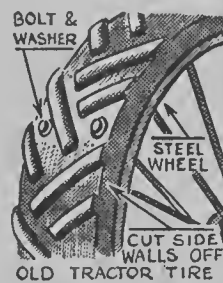


STRONGLY BRACED LEGS
SUPPORT PLANK

Lower the tilting feed table out of the way. Get a short piece of plank four or five feet in length, and place alongside the saw blade, with just enough clearance to allow the saw to run freely without rubbing against the plank. Have the necessary guard in place and when operating stand so that the top of the saw is turning away from you. Hold the picket to the saw at an angle, start in the cut about a foot or so from the end, and draw the picket toward you. Then turn the picket so that the first cut lies flat on the plank, and proceed as before. Four such cuts should give you a good point.—M.E.P.

Rubber Tractor Lugs

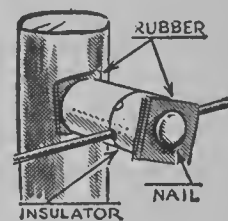
To make a tractor on steel ride and work easier, I remove the lugs and bolt regular tractor tires on the wheels. Discarded tractor tires with plenty of tread left can be had from any junk



yard for a couple of dollars. Cut the head off on both sides and use washers under the bolts. If a tire is too long, cut it off. Cutting will not decrease efficiency. A tractor so equipped can be used on hard roads. The cost to equip a tractor in this way may be under \$10, whereas a complete set of tires would cost a great deal more, and I find the difference in operation is very little.—K.G.

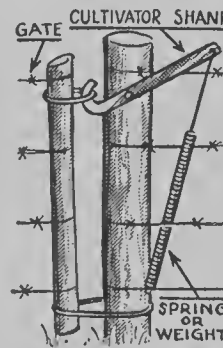
Save Fence Insulators

I have found I can nail electric fence insulators without breaking them by the following method: Take an old tractor inner tube or piece of rubber or leather belting and cut it up into pieces about one inch square. Drive a nail through each piece and this makes a soft washer between the nail head and the insulator. Very few insulators will be broken if the nails are driven carefully. If you have a block of wood with a small hole in it, it is easy to drive the nails through the rubber pieces. If you use auto inner tubes, use two or three thicknesses. If a soft washer is used under the insulator and the nail is not driven too tight, a thin hammer or wrecking bar can generally be used to remove the insulator without breaking.—I.W.D.



Tight Gate

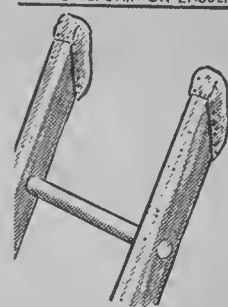
The sketch herewith shows an easy way to open and close wire gates, and keep them wired tight all the time.



It is a good device also for electric fence gates. The curved piece is a shank from an old cultivator. A weight can be used instead of the spring, which is also from an old cultivator, but a cow or horse would be more likely to open the gate.—D.K.S.

Ladder Pad

Tacking a piece of sheepskin on the top ends of a ladder will prevent scratching the paint where the top rests against the wood or other finish. Where used while painting, however, it would be necessary to have a ladder, so equipped, resting against an unpainted area. It is very useful for putting on trim where the ladder must often rest against freshly dried paint.—R.K.W.



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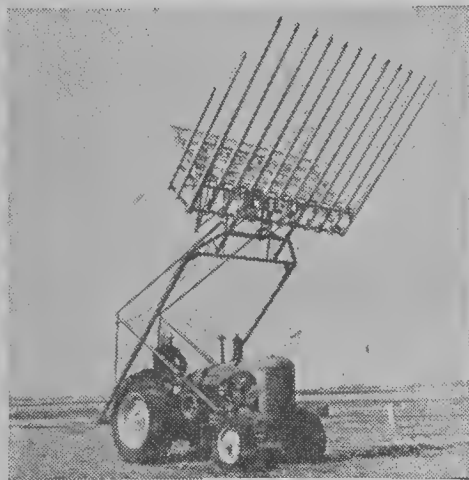
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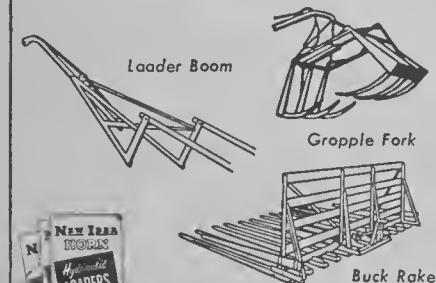
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Our Royal Family

Continued from page 7

and, it may be contended, these serve the purpose admirably. Some republics appoint a president who remains in office through all the changes in party government. A hereditary constitutional monarchy, most British people believe, is more desirable and more effective than any alternative.

When it happens that the British monarch is also a happily married man or woman, the influence of the idealism which centers around the thought of the family group is of great force. If the affection of the British people toward the royal family has, on the whole, steadily grown to reach its present peak, in their feelings for the late monarch, George VI, his widow Elizabeth, and their daughters, it is largely because the British people have been able to associate their worship of the happy family with the occupants of Buckingham Palace.

Bagehot calls attention to this factor. "A royal family," he says, "sweetens politics by the seasonable addition of nice and pretty events . . . The women—one half the human race at least—care fifty times more for a marriage than a ministry."

"To state the matter shortly," he adds, "Royalty is a government in which the attention of the nation is concentrated on one person doing interesting actions. A Republic is a government in which that attention is divided between many, who are all doing uninteresting actions. Accordingly, so long as the human heart is strong and the human reason weak, Royalty will be strong because it appeals to diffused feeling, and Republics weak because they appeal to the understanding."

THIS tribute, of course, comes from a writer with a strong streak of sympathy for republican forms in his own heart. From Winston Churchill, in our own day, a man of monarchial sentiments himself, we have twice had within recent months very eloquent language about the place held by the late King George and the present Queen Elizabeth in the hearts of the people of the realms of the Commonwealth. Churchill also spells out most effectively the present function of the royal head.

At the state dinner in Ottawa on January 12 of this year, the British prime minister spoke words which to many listeners on the radio were a highlight of his talk:

"Besides the Crown there is the King. We have a truly beloved King. In constitutional duty he is faultless. In physical and moral courage he is an example to all his peoples. We are proud to pay him our tribute. This is no formal salute of loyalty, but the expression of our intense natural impulse."

Churchill amplified his sentiments about the high stature of the royal office in his broadcast on the death of King George VI and the accession of his daughter Queen Elizabeth II. No language can be found which puts the matter more lucidly and with more splendor:

"There is no doubt that of all the institutions which have grown up among us over the centuries or sprung

into being in our lifetime, the constitutional monarchy is the most deeply founded and dearly cherished by the whole association of our peoples.

"In the present generation it has acquired a meaning incomparably more powerful than anyone had dreamed possible in former times. The Crown has become the mysterious link, indeed I may say the magic link which united our loosely bound but strongly interwoven Commonwealth of nations, states and races."

THE late King George VI, known first as the Duke of York and later as Prince Albert, was the first of the sons of George V to visit Canada. As an 18-year-old naval cadet on the cruiser Cumberland, he came to Halifax and Charlottetown in May, 1913. His marriage to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923 was a singularly happy one. Though he served conscientiously and repeatedly in offices of public service, studying the welfare of the industrial workers of Britain, acting on the council of state which was set up during the grave illness of his father, George V, his earlier years were spent in no expectation that he would be called upon some day to assume the highest responsibilities.

Edward VIII became King in January, 1936, and there was nothing on the horizon then to suggest anything other than a long and popular reign, under which circumstances Prince Albert would have been able to continue the quieter home life which he so much loved, with his gracious wife of Scottish descent, and their charming and lively daughters.

Then, a few months later, the whole future changed. The "Prince Charming," who had been King for eleven months, stepped down rather than give up Mrs. Wallis Simpson as his wife. The British government turned to his younger brother for their new King, George VI. It was a difficult decade. The long depression with its millions of unemployed was ending in the spiritual crisis of Munich and the dark ominous glare of approaching world war. George VI had to overcome the distaste which the constitutional crisis had left behind, and win over a considerable segment of the British people whose attachment to the abdicated King had been deep and gallant. His government had to confront the rising madness of the Nazis and the possibility that civilization itself was about to be destroyed.

The conduct of the royal family during all those years of terror and testing was so courageous, so human and so admirable that the indecision and uncertainty of 1936 were soon forgotten. When Britain did go to war in September, 1939, it was as the leading country of a Commonwealth undivided and staunch in its resolve to fight to the end for the priceless gift of freedom. To this unity the life of the royal family in Britain, and their visits to France, to Canada, and other parts of the world were an important contribution.

NOW the King, much lamented, is gone, and once more Britain and the Commonwealth are united under a Queen. This may be a happy omen. As Winston Churchill so aptly phrased it:

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"Now that we have a second Queen Elizabeth also ascending the throne in her 26th year, our thoughts are carried back nearly 400 years to the magnificent figure who presided over and, in many ways, embodied and inspired the grandeur and genius of the Elizabethan age."

What crises and what vicissitudes the new Queen Elizabeth is fated to face only time will unfold. She succeeds to the throne at a time when Britain is passing through a grave economic and financial testing. The clouds of threatened global war have lifted a little, but are by no means dissipated.

Queen Elizabeth comes from a happy home, she has been especially favored in her late father and her valiant mother. She was ten years old when her father became King. She has been brought up under the strict tenets of British royalty. Reuter's News Agency says that her "independent attitude, strong will and regal outlook, were noted early in life." It adds that "Since her children, Prince Charles and Princess Ann, were born she has shown more and more how human she is behind the facade of royalty." In her recent tour of Canada with her husband, she captured the imagination of the people of this country, and impressed all with her proud beauty and charm.

IT is a coincidence that her accession to the throne takes place at the same time as the appointment of the first Canadian-born incumbent of Rideau Hall. Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey's assumption of the post of Her Majesty's representative in Canada serves to draw attention to the great change which has taken place recently in the status of the Governor-General in Canada. Before responsible government, he was the active agent of the Imperial government, and much more than the titular head of affairs in Canada. He took his orders from the British cabinet, and overruled the decisions of the local governments in Canada when so instructed.

All that has long gone by the board. Vincent Massey is today the viceroy of the Queen: her own personal representative. His powers in Canada cannot be greater than those of the Queen in a constitutional monarchy. His functions must, under the circumstances, be purely formal. He will summon, prorogue and dissolve parliament, but strictly on the advice of his ministers, the Canadian cabinet. All the formal acts of the government will be done in his name, but he takes no instructions from Westminster. He is a viceroy in fact, and it seems to this writer that there would be merit, now, in making him a viceroy in name also.

Queen Elizabeth is Queen of Canada. Since she cannot spend much time in this country, it is a happy circumstance that a gentleman and a scholar, thoroughly versed in diplomatic conduct, and completely familiar with the powers and limitations of the throne in a constitutional Commonwealth, has been chosen her viceroy in this country.



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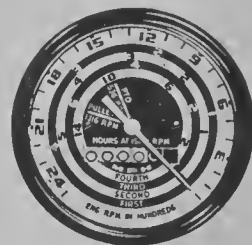
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MONTHLY

Grain Drying Instructions

During recent weeks, numerous farmers have been attempting drying operations on their own initiative, sometimes with commercially constructed driers, frequently with home-made driers. The results in many cases have been extremely disappointing. Frequent instances have been reported of grain being seriously injured through faulty construction of home-made driers or, the improper operation of commercially constructed driers.

When the unfortunate results of attempts to dry grain on prairie farms were made known, the agricultural engineers from the departments of agriculture and the universities of the three prairie provinces met at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and agreed on a practical system of drying grain in western Canada. Though farm grain-drying equipment has been in use for a number of years in the United States and in other countries, it was used principally for drying feed grains. It has never been used extensively in western Canada, especially for drying the milling grades of wheat. Consequently, the recommendations below, resulting from this meeting, will be of value to those interested in farm drying.

The basic equipment required is a drying bin, the drying unit (consisting of fan, motor and heating unit) and thermometer, together with automatic temperature and shut-off controls. Three types of drying bins can be used; the batch type, the continuous-flow type, and bins for bulk drying.

In the batch-type bin, grain is held in stationary layers and air is forced through these layers until drying is complete. A continuous-flow-type bin has a layer of grain moving continuously from where the air comes in to where it goes out, a precaution which is necessary to prevent overheating and overdrying of the grain next to the air inlet passages.

Temperatures

Temperatures, both of the air as it enters the grain, and of the grain itself, are very important. Neither temperature should exceed 110 degrees F. for seed grain or malting barley. Under batch-type drying, the milling grades of wheat should not exceed 120 degrees F., and under the continuous-flow system, the grain should not exceed 120 degrees F. but the air temperature entering the grain may rise to 140 degrees F. when the moisture in the grain is over 18 per cent, and as high as 170 degrees F. when it is less than 18 per cent.

Cooling after drying is likewise essential. After heating, the grain must be cooled to below 70 degrees F. before being stored, whether dried by the batch or continuous-flow process. "Unheated air blown through the grain," say the engineers, "will continue to remove moisture until the grain temperature is down almost to atmospheric temperature, or freezing temperature, whichever may be higher."

The layer of grain to be dried should be from six to 12 inches in thickness, by either the batch or continuous-flow system, but the depth

should be uniform. A thicker layer can be dried, but it will give a greater moisture variation through the layer of grain (assuming the same air flow), with the result that the grain nearest the heated air flow would be overdried, before the proper average moisture of the batch could be secured. It would also require a fan capable of working against higher static pressure, which would mean an increase in the horsepower requirement.

Air Supply

The quantity of air supplied to the grain during drying needs careful regulating. The amount of air per square foot of grain surface should be between 25 and 60 cubic feet per minute. Static pressure varies with the depth and kind of grain, so that the fan forcing the air through the grain must be able to move the required number of cubic feet per minute, in the face of the particular static pressure involved. In the following statement of different pressures required for different depths and kinds of grain, "c.f.m." means cubic feet per minute, while the figures in inches mean the pressures required to raise the water in a water gauge to the stated height.

Wheat (6-inch layer): 25 c.f.m.— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch s.p. (static pressure); 60 c.f.m.—1-inch s.p.; (12-inch layer): 25 c.f.m.—1-inch s.p.; 60 c.f.m.—2-inch s.p.

Oats and barley, slightly less static pressure than stated for wheat.

Flax (6-inch layer): 25 c.f.m.— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch s.p.; 60 c.f.m.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch s.p.; (12-inch layer): 25 c.f.m.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch s.p.; 60 c.f.m.—3-inch s.p.

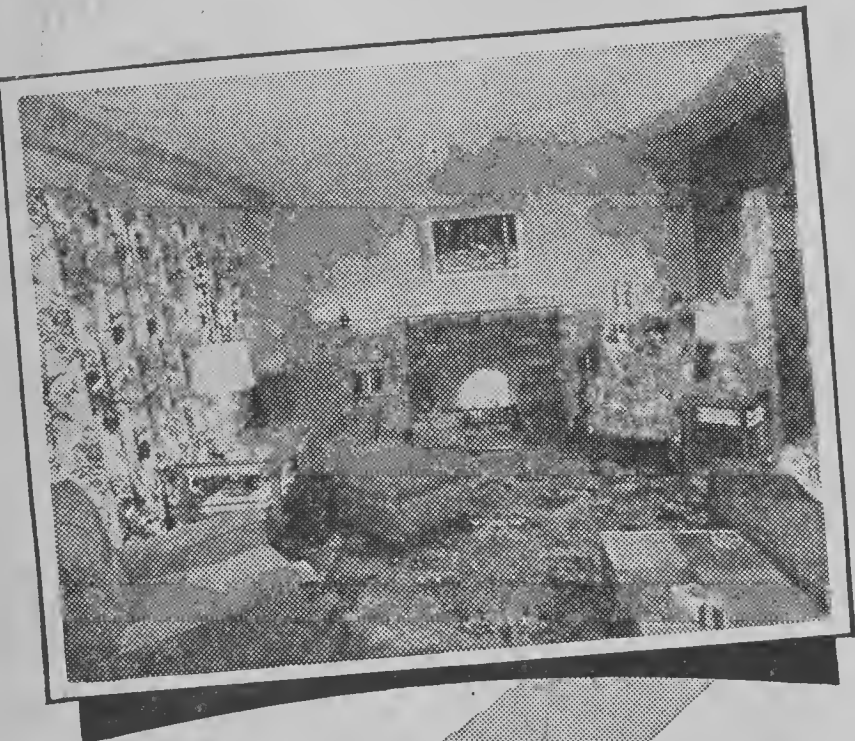
The rates of air flow should be increased in direct proportion to the increase in thickness of the layer of grain in order to minimize the variation in moisture from top to bottom of the layer.

For the continuous-flow type of drier, the quantity of air should be approximately 25 to 60 cubic feet per minute, per bushel capacity of the drying bin. Static pressures will be the same as those given for the batch-type driers.

Bulk Drying

For the bulk drying of grain in bins, which means the drying of grain stored from two to six feet deep, the operating requirements are an airtight floor and walls for the bin, perforated false floor or ducts on the floor, and drying at recommended air temperatures. The drying temperature should be 10 to 20 degrees above the outside air temperature. This type of drying should be carried out at outside air temperature above freezing, in order to avoid danger of icing in the upper layers of the grain. Such a unit should be run continuously, to minimize the danger of moisture condensing in the upper layers. For this type of drying, it would require from eight to ten days to reduce a four-foot depth of wheat in a 12 by 14 foot granary (500 bushels) from 20 to 14 per cent moisture.

The quantity of air which must be supplied in order to achieve this result is a minimum of 2.5 cubic feet per minute per bushel in the bin. The fan supplying the air must work against a static pressure of .3-inch per foot



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COMMENTARY

of grain depth with this minimum air flow. Higher rates of air flow would necessitate correspondingly higher static pressure, and the fans should be selected for the maximum depth of grain to be dried.

Selection of a fan is important, and should be made with the assistance of a reputable fan manufacturer or dealer, to suit the conditions under which it will operate. This will involve selection on the basis of horsepower, revolutions per minute, static pressure, and cubic-feet-per-minute capacity. Two main types of suitable fan are the centrifugal, and the axial flow or propeller type. Centrifugal fans come with forward or backward curved blades. The forward-curved fan will work against slightly higher static pressures than the backward-curved blade. It will also overload an electric motor if its normal static pressure is reduced. The axial-flow type of fan is commonly used for high volume of air where noise is not a factor.

Obviously, large quantities of heat are required for drying grain. One gallon of fuel oil will dry approximately eight to ten bushels of wheat, from 20 down to 14 per cent moisture. A heating unit burning one gallon of fuel oil per hour will raise the temperature of the air delivered by a 1,000-cubic-feet-per-minute fan, by 120 degrees F.

Points to remember in grain drying are: A reliable thermometer should be used for checking air and grain temperatures. Oil and gas-burning furnaces must be equipped with automatic temperature and shut-off controls. Fuel consumption by furnaces should be subject to regulation, to compensate for varying outside temperature or for different drying conditions.

While direct-fired oil or gas-burning furnaces can be used, where all the products of combustion pass through the grain, extreme care must be exercised to ensure that combustion is clean. This necessitates careful setting of the fuel-air mixture and proper design of the combustion chamber. Evidences of grain contamination will result in a lower grade which in the case of wheat means "Rejected" or "Sample." If wood, coal or the solid fuels are used, the products of combustion should not pass through the grain. Indirect-fired units (heat exchanger type) where the products are not passed through the grain, eliminate the possibility of contamination and reduce the fire hazard.

How Grain Dries

Possible dangers in farm drying should be guarded against, particularly since the process of drying grain is more complicated than is generally believed.

Air must be heated for economical and practical drying. Low temperature, or high relative humidity air, may cause an increase rather than a decrease in the moisture content of the grain, unless heated air is used. Overdrying not only causes a loss of weight, but wheat dried below ten per cent of moisture harms the milling qualities.

The surface moisture is first removed in the drying process. As the surface dries, moisture moves out-

ward, very slowly, from the center. Too-quick drying may "case-harden" the outer portion of the kernel, preventing the moisture inside from getting out. Moisture tests immediately after drying may give misleading results unless the Brown Duval type is used, which gives accurate readings at any stage of drying.

Because air flow follows the path of least resistance, uneven drying may result because of weed seed content, cracked grain, chaff, varying degrees of packing, variations in thickness or depth of grain. Such conditions may cause some kernels to be overdried while others have a high moisture content which will encourage mites. The continuous-flow type of drier prevents such variations in moisture content.

The chemical processes which take place in grain while under extreme temperatures are best understood by the cereal chemist. The resultant deterioration of milling and baking qualities of such grain, and of flour produced therefrom, is quickly detected by millers and bakers, although injury is not usually apparent in the outward appearance of the grain. It is, therefore, quite possible for dried grain to reach the foreign importer before injury is discovered. Since it is essential that we maintain the reputation of Canadian wheat in the overseas trade, milling grades of wheat, dried in terminal operations, are periodically checked for quality by chemists of the Board of Grain Commissioners. A further safeguard is a regulation which forbids the mixing of the dried, higher grades of milling wheat with grades which have not undergone the drying processes.

These regulations apply, of course, only to grain dried at terminal elevators. Two new orders, issued in mid-February, are designed to extend this protection to milling wheat at country locations, as well as in transit, or at terminal elevators. The first order provides that "all artificially dried wheat delivered to a licensed country elevator or shipped over a loading platform shall be declared to be dried wheat, and when shipped, the notation 'dried' shall be carried on the railroad bill of lading." The second order forbids the mixing of "wheat degraded 'dried' on account of damage sustained through drying," with wheat of grades of No. 4 Northern, No. 4 Special or No. 3 C.W. Garnet while in store, or upon discharge from a terminal elevator. The mixing of such degraded wheat with the higher milling grades is prohibited by a previous order.

While the Board of Grain Commissioners is quite properly fulfilling its task of protecting Canadian wheat standards, steps are being taken in other channels to alleviate the problem of tough and damp grains by every available means. One of these is the completion of arrangements for the shipment of grades of Damp No. 4 Northern and Damp No. 5 wheat to Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, for drying in transit in bond through the United States. It is understood that some 8-10 million bushels are expected to be dried at these points before the end of the current crop year.

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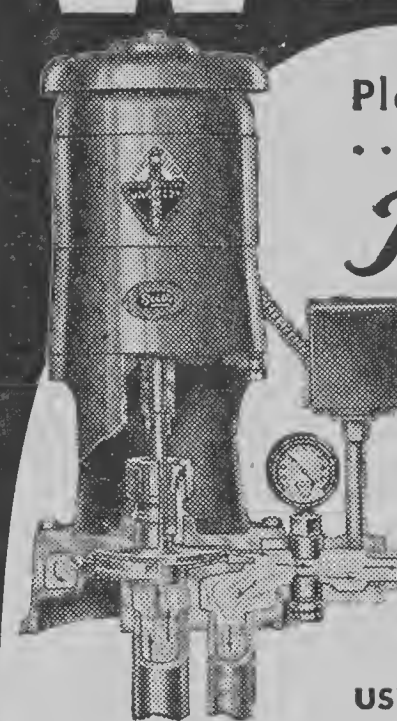
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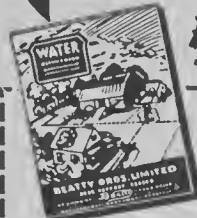
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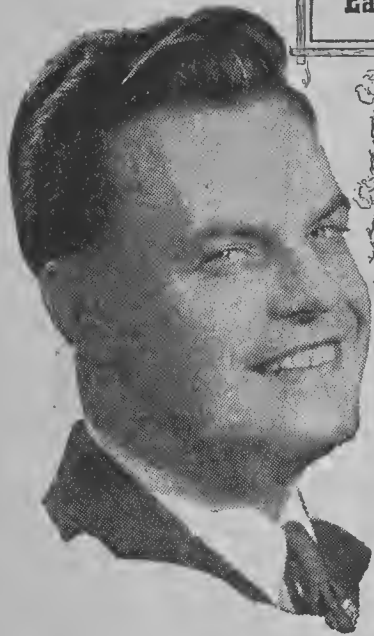
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Early mow



**"Now I've caught up
with Grandma!"**

Grandma was one of those unforgettable characters you read about. And every time I think of her, I remember one of her favourite sayings: "Early sow — Early mow".

Many years have passed since Grandma died. But just the other day something happened to remind me of that old motto of hers.

I was working over my budget, trying not to admit what the figures told me: *My savings had slipped*. At this rate, it was a cinch that some of the things I'd started to save for would have to wait. Suddenly I remembered "Early sow . . ."

"Old-fashioned stuff!" I told myself. Then I got to thinking. "Maybe it is tough to save today. But it's still important . . . still my only hope of getting some of the things I want most.

"Well, at least I'm keeping up my life insurance payments," I thought. "That's a way of saving which combines protection for my family as well. And maybe if I make an extra effort to put more money aside I'll reach my goals sooner.

"So here goes! I'll try again. I'll find some *new* ways to economize. Somehow I'm sure I can manage to be more thrifty."

And you know — it's a funny thing! The moment I made that decision, I realized that Grandma's idea was *not* old-fashioned. I've just caught up with her now!

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IN CANADA AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES**

L-851C

Runaway Trailer

Continued from page 15

stories, before she was questioned by the police. No reason, if she could escape from her present trap unseen, why she should be questioned at all. It had been almost dark when she left the train at Woodcrest. The little station had been deserted. Of course, the conductor on the local might remember her; but he would have no idea who she was.

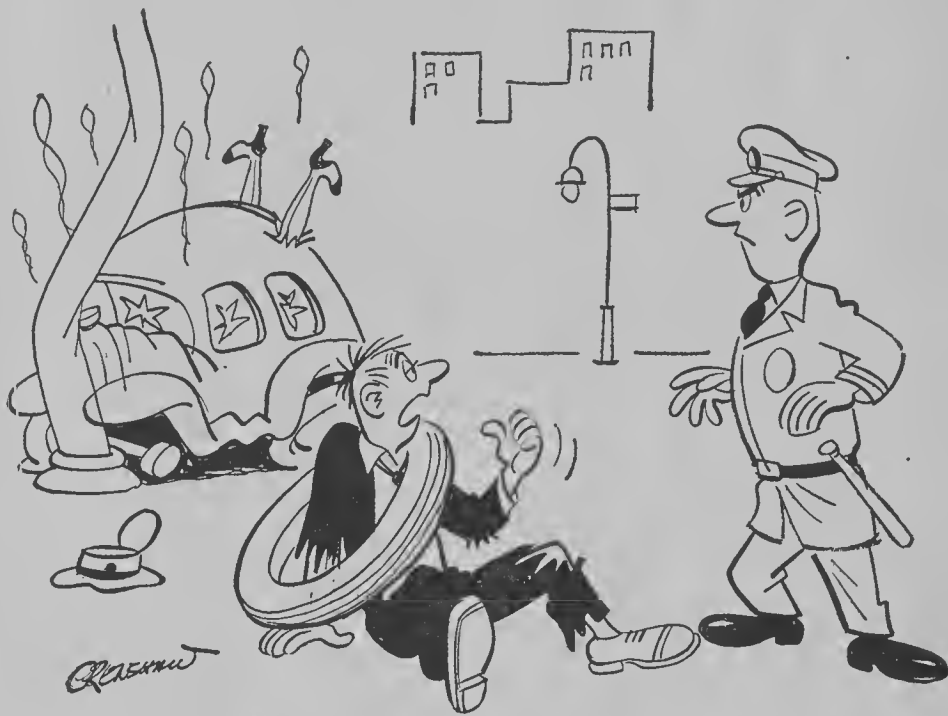
The two cars stopped at a crossroads. Linda managed to read the sign ahead. The arrow pointing toward her was marked "Woodcrest." That helped. At least she was being taken away from the place, swiftly, and so far safely, and was going in the direction she most wished to go. The other arrow bore the name "Eltonville." Perhaps her driver would stop there for breakfast. Then she would slip out.

Her present position at the front of the trailer was both uncomfortable and dangerous, crouched on the floor. Yet she dared not stand up, for fear of being seen from the car ahead. Her legs were painfully cramped, her

for her, would open that closet door. Better to face him; there might yet be a faint chance of escape. It was even possible he had not seen her!

A vain, a futile hope. Already the wheels of the trailer were slowing to a stop! No use trying to keep him out by leaving the door bolted; he would probably battle it down! Faint with horror, Linda staggered to the forward compartment, slid back the bolt. Whatever came now, she would have to face it. She stood, waiting, chin up. This was the end!

GREG HOLLIS, idly scanning the landscape through the smoke of his pipe, was not admiring the scenery. On the contrary, he was wondering why Daniel Marburg had been so convinced that there was gold in the Blue Ridge mountains? Gold, that is, in paying quantities; everyone knew there were small, unimportant mines. Well, his report had shown a dead dog, but Marburg was good at putting life in dead dogs . . . had been, at least, in the past. Greg stretched his wide shoulders, laughed. A harsh rather sardonic laugh. A rich old crook, but his money paid one's bills. A flash of something yellow in the



"My wife fell asleep in the back seat!"

knees smarted, where the skin had been scraped. The side couches at the rear would be safer, she could stretch out there. Keeping her head low, Linda began to crawl toward the entrance to the corridor.

She had almost reached it when one of her hands, sliding ahead, encountered something sticky. Blood! On her fingers, smudging the cuff of her white silk blouse, her tweed jacket! Mr. Marburg's blood! In the semi-darkness of the early morning she had not noticed the small, red spot.

The shock brought Linda to her feet with a cry of horror. Mechanically she took out a handkerchief, began to rub the crimson stain from her fingers. In her sudden fright she did not realize that she was standing in direct line with the fore-and-aft windows, that her bright curls had almost certainly flashed a mirrored signal of her presence to the driver of the forward car. She leaned against the opposite wall of the corridor, gasping.

Useless, now to try to hide in one of the small compartments. Worse than useless, since the driver, if he came back, would inevitably search

mirror before him almost caused Greg to swallow his pipe. Something moving, that looked uncommonly like a woman's head.

Incredible! The trailer had been locked when he left Woodcrest, had been in motion practically ever since! No one could have gotten inside. Yet, unless he was seeing things, there was someone inside now! He brought the two cars to a stop at the edge of the road, jumped out.

Just as he was putting the key in the lock he heard a bolt slide. A twist of the handle proved all that was needed to open the door.

Once, in Paris, Greg Hollis had seen the headless Winged Victory, standing at the top of a staircase in the Louvre. He thought of it now. Not that this girl facing him lacked a head; in spite of her ghastly appearance, she possessed an extremely attractive one. But it was the pose of her body which intrigued him. Her defiant figure seemed awaiting the thrust of a sword.

"Hello!" he said, "Where the devil did you drop from?"

Linda, who had expected nothing less than a slit-eyed gangster waving an automatic, or a blue-jawed hobo

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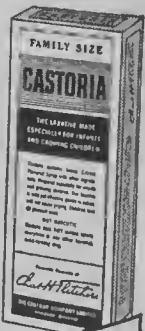
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with the customary sinister leer, was surprised, herself. So much so that she sank down on the bed.

"Why . . . I . . . I got in just before you drove off," she stammered.

"At Woodcrest?"

"Yes." There seemed no way to conceal that fact.

"Why, if you don't mind my asking?"

Linda considered. Here was a dreadful gap to be bridged.

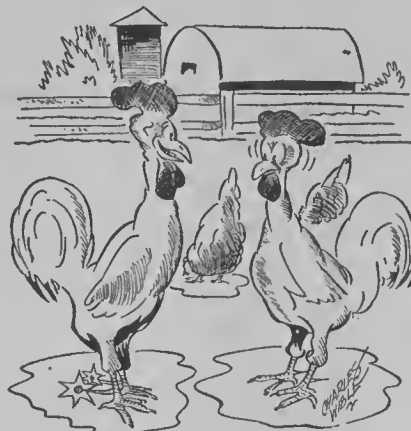
"Because I . . . I was frightened. When I heard you whistling . . ."

"Is it as bad as that?" Greg grinned. "You should hear me yodel. Strong men have been known to weep." He dropped his pipe into a pocket. "You look all in. And tell me . . . really . . . why you were afraid."

"I . . . I believe the police are after me."

Greg's grin broadened.

"Even the cops, eh?" he said. "Well, sister, after giving you the once over, can't say I blame them. But still, why this sudden attention on the part of the gendarmes? You don't look like a public enemy exactly. Or even a gangster's moll, although some of them are pretty nifty numbers. Now let's have the honest-to-goodness lowdown."



"Hopalong Cassidy!"

Linda shook her head, keeping one hand behind her because of the blood-stained handkerchief in it, the spots on her cuff.

"I can't tell you," she whispered.

"Oh, come now? Where's your imagination? Why not beating it from boarding school, after stealing the Greek professor's false teeth? Or, there's that good old yarn about a forced marriage. The leering Lord Liverstone, to whose tottering attentions you will never, never succumb! Stern parents insist, but dare-devil offspring, being free, white, and . . . possibly . . . 21, defies them and takes it on the lam! How's that?"

"No." Linda shook her head.

"Not so good, eh? All right. Now you tell one."

"All I can say is, it's . . . it's about a stolen *Motonobu* . . ."

"*Motonobu*, eh? You don't tell me? I suppose that ought to clear everything up, but I'm hazy. Sounds like something out of a zoo. But why look for it aboard my trailer?"

"Your trailer?" Linda's eyes widened. They were very expressive eyes, Greg noticed . . . deep lotus blue.

"Well, temporarily. My income wouldn't run to trailers like this, as a permanent thing. The bus really belongs to a gent named Marburg, for whom I've been doing some work. What I'd like to know is, how you got into it?"

"The door was unlocked."

"Not when I tried it."

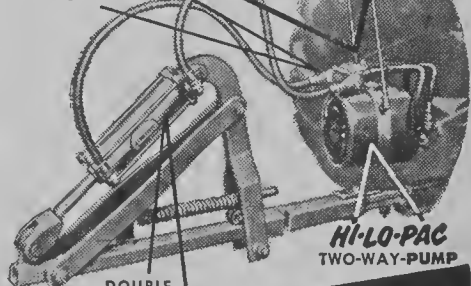


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"I'd slid the bolt, then."

"Of course. Well, now that I know how you got in, tell me why?"

"I was looking for something. And after that I stayed in, because I wanted to get back to New York."

"But you couldn't have known I was headed there."

"I . . . I just hoped so."

"H . . . m." Greg's eyes narrowed slightly. The girl was lying, of course. But why?

"It . . . it's true, what I've told you," Linda said, her eyes tragic. "About the *Motonobu*, I mean. And the police being after me. I can't explain right now it's all horribly mixed up, but I've simply got to see somebody in New York as soon as possible. If I don't . . . it . . . it may be a question of life or . . . death . . ."

"As bad as that, eh? Well, sister, I confess I don't quite see why you expected to find transportation on the lake shore at Woodcrest but let it go. Anyway, you hid in my trailer, to get away from the police."

"Exactly. And if I can keep away from them until I reach New York everything will be all right. At least, I hope so."

"What's your name?" Greg asked abruptly. "Mine's Hollis. Greg to you."

"I'm Linda Lane."

"Real or stage?"

"That's my name, really. And if you'll help me, I'll promise to tell you everything, just as soon as I can."

"All right. I'm on the side of youth and beauty every time. Assisting fair damsels in distress is one of my sidelines. A fatal weakness, I guess, but

you're much too attractive to be turned over to some local sheriff, no matter what deviltry you've been up to. Now here's the situation. I was in Woodcrest on business. Meant to come back by train. When Marburg's chauffeur got sick, the old boy asked me to drive his trailer back for him. He intended to come along with me, first off, but later, for some reason, changed his mind."

For some reason! Linda could think of one.

"So," Greg went on, "since there's plenty of room, I can't see why I shouldn't take a passenger, especially one as ornamental as you. All I'm supposed to do is deliver the two boats in good order . . . stick them in Marburg's garage until he gets back. So that's settled. Next question is, how do I explain you to inquisitive cops, if any?"

"You might say I'm your sister . . ."

"Not that!" Greg groaned, dismally. "Why . . . I haven't had a chance to ask you, yet . . ."

"If you prefer, make it wife," Linda's eyes, in spite of horror deep in them, were laughing.

"Oh, decidedly. Bride for a day. Then you can sit out front with me and defy the cruel minions of the law. Swell. But look here, gorgeous, have you had breakfast?"

"No," Linda said incautiously, "I haven't."

"Then as long as we're parked here, why not fix some? Marburg said there were eggs and things on board." Greg eyed the door of the kitchenette.

"No. Oh, no." Linda stepped into the road. "I'm not a bit hungry, now.

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Sun Life of Canada Cuts Cost of Insurance by Policy Dividend Increase

Also Holds 1951 Canadian Company Record With \$461 Million New Business

The announcement of a further increase in policyholders' dividends, reducing insurance costs; an all-time high in benefits paid; the largest volume of new life insurance issued by any Canadian company in 1951—over \$461 million; and a new record in volume of total assets which now stand at \$1,666 million, are among the highlights of the 81st Annual Report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada just released by George W. Bourke, President.

In commenting on the continuing favourable trend in policyholders' dividends, Mr. Bourke said that any permanent improvement in interest earnings on the Company's assets brings about a reduction in the cost of insurance. The interest rate earned during 1951 was 3.70% as compared with 3.61% in 1950, 3.48% in 1949 and 3.30% in 1948.

The 1951 Report of Canada's leading life company reveals that over the twelve month period more than \$1,800,000 of new business was received for each working day, the final total being an increase of more than \$20 million over the previous year.

A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Mr. Bourke described the Company as a social institution in its function of distributing payments to beneficiaries in the form of death benefits, or to living policyholders in the form of retirement benefits and annuities. In 1951, a total of \$125 million was paid out for these purposes, including \$35 million to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders, \$16 million under annuity contracts, \$36 million for maturing endowments, and the balance in dividends to policyholders, disability benefits, etc.

Since the first Sun Life policy was issued in 1871, total benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries have amounted to \$2,486 million.

INSURANCE IN FORCE

The total Sun Life insurance in force at the close of 1951 was \$4,801,000,000, an increase during the year of \$340 million. Annuities now in force provide immediate or future payments to individuals or through Sun Life Group Pension

plans to the amount of \$104 million per annum. In discussing the continued progress of the Company, Mr. Bourke referred particularly to the ever-expanding services of its Group business, pointing out that the Sun Life was the first Canadian company to write Group insurance. He stressed the increasing importance attached to this form of collective protection by employers and employees alike, men and women in all walks of life, many of whom would not otherwise enjoy the benefits and security which life insurance provides.

Total Sun Life Group insurance in force now stands at \$1,254 million, an increase of \$168 million during 1951.

The assets of the Company increased over the twelve month period by \$68 million, to reach a year-end total of \$1,666 million, an all-time high figure.

NEED FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Mr. Bourke mentioned the advancement of medical science and its effect on improving the mortality rate but he emphasized the necessity for life insurance by pointing out that, in all companies, 30% of the death claims are paid on policies in force less than ten years, and 5% on policies less than one year in force. More than 50% of all deaths among Sun Life policyholders are due to heart disease, which is not necessarily a disease of old age. It kills and cripples thousands of children and tens of thousands of the young and middle-aged.

The key message of life insurance, said Mr. Bourke, is thrift. Life insurance combines protection with saving. Without the spirit of thrift and of self-reliance which life insurance has fostered over many decades, it would be difficult to imagine what the present state of our national economy would be.

A copy of the Sun Life's complete 1951 Annual Report to Policyholders, including the President's review of the year, will be sent to each policyholder or may be obtained from the Head Office in Montreal or from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company from coast to coast.

Honestly I'm not. And I want some fresh air."

"All right." Greg locked the door of the trailer, took Linda to the sedan. "Kind of nice, bride, isn't it, carrying our happy home along with us wherever we go? Hope you're not one of these delicatessen-shop kind of wives. Handy with the can-opener. I want one who can cook. Only this time I'll make an exception, provided Eltonville has a decent hotel."

Linda inspected her companion sideways. Very good-looking, she thought, in a hard-boiled, sardonic sort of way. Six feet, at least. Lean, thin waisted, but with plenty of muscle. She liked lean, hard men. His mouth, when he wasn't smiling, seemed grim. A pity to trick him like this, but she had to get back to Bob.

"Anyway," she said, "brides aren't expected to cook, on their wedding day. And I don't feel a bit domestic." She held her left arm over the back of the seat to keep him from noticing the blood-spots on her cuff. The handkerchief, with its crimson stains, she had managed while walking to the sedan to drop in a roadside ditch. "You say you work for Mr. . . . er . . . for the man who owns that trailer?"

"Yes. Marburg. I'm a mining engineer. Been looking up some propositions for him, around Woodcrest."

"And you say he told you last night that he was staying over, there?"

"No." Greg gave her a quick, inquiring glance. "Last night he intended to come along. It was this morning."

Linda said nothing to that. She couldn't. Instead, she sat staring down the road, small, cold shivers going up and down her back. This morning? Marburg's icy hand, momentarily touching hers, had told her he had been dead for some time. Hours, perhaps. He could not have talked to anyone, this morning. She had thought that Bob, if he had killed him, must have arrived before dawn. During the night. Was she talking to the murderer now? Did that explain her companion's willingness to take her along? To keep her with him? Was he, then, afraid to let her go? Afraid of what she might have seen, in that horrible closet? Afraid she might have opened the door? Incredible, perhaps, but everything had been incredible since she stepped from the train last night.

Greg pointed down the road toward some distant houses.

"Eltonville," he said. "And eats."

A policeman was standing at the roadside, his eyes on passing cars. As they came up he stepped forward, raised his hand.

"Pull over, buddy!" he said.

Linda slumped back against the seat cushions too frightened even to gasp.

LINDA, staring at the policeman in the road, gritted her teeth to keep them from doing a tap-dance. "Looks like you're being tagged, sweetheart," Greg said out of one corner of his mouth. "But don't worry . . . I'll handle this."

The officer poked his head into the car.

"Your name Hollis?" he asked.

"Yep," Greg said, "and wife. We're on our honeymoon."

The man grinned rather sheepishly.

"Drive for a man named Marburg?"

"Right again. Who put you wise?"

"Manager of that millionaire sports club back at Woodcrest. Says your boss is to call up a fella named Quirk immediately."

"Sorry," Greg shook his head. "Can't be done."

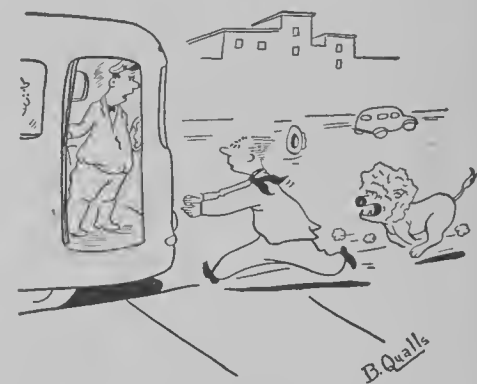
"Why can't it?" The policeman's grin faded.

"Because Mr. Marburg isn't with me. He decided to stay over at Woodcrest for a few days, and sent the trailer home in my care."

"That's funny." The officer scratched his head. "Wouldn't think they'd telephone for him here if he was back there."

"He may not be right at the Club but he's around." Greg pointed toward a rambling frame structure a quarter of a mile down the road. "That a hotel?"

"Yes, sir. Buttercup Inn. You can telephone Woodcrest from there and explain matters." He stepped on the



"Sorry, no animals allowed!"

running board and said, "I'll wait till you get through so I can report to the Chief."

"Fair enough." Greg started the car. "We're figuring to run in anyway, for some food." He turned to Linda, smiling, "While I'm making the call, angel; you can powder your nose."

Linda said nothing. A weak nod was the best she could do. The knowledge that the police were not, so far at least, seeking her came as a huge relief, but it was offset by the news that she had just heard, regarding Mr. Marburg. Suppose the officer should ask to search the trailer!

The cool smile on Greg Hollis's face told her nothing. He seemed undisturbed. But a man capable of murder would be like that. Would be ready with just such an explanation as the one he had offered, that he had left Mr. Marburg at Woodcrest. They were at the hotel, now! Greg helped her out, held on to her fingers for a moment.

"Hands are cold, sweetness. You need food—buckwheat cakes and country sausage, with plenty of good, hot java." He turned to the policeman. "Keep an eye on the cars, will you, Captain, while I'm making my call? Shouldn't care to lose that trailer." He took Linda's arm, tucked it under his own as they went up the steps. "The more we look like honeymooners, gorgeous, the better. And the less chance of your being picked up for swiping that Maraboo, or Kangaroo, or whatever the darned thing was. I'll meet you here in five minutes."

Linda went into the ill-kept lavatory, scrubbed the bloodstains from her sleeve. No chance to get away now, with the policeman at the front door, and Greg in the telephone booth just off the lobby. Even if she managed to slip out a side entrance she

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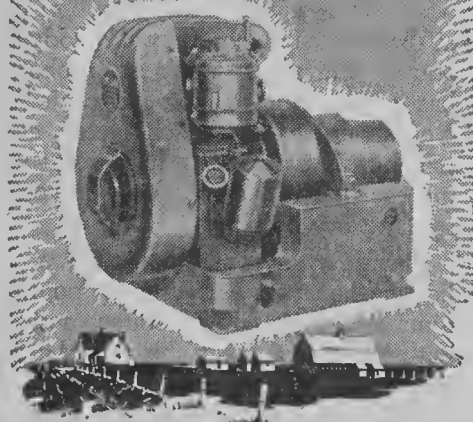
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couldn't get far, in a small place like this.

She sighed, staring at herself in the mirror. Her bright yellow hair, usually so crisp and alive, seemed dead. Badly streaked spots of rouge on her face suggested a high fever. There were circles under her eyes. Ghastly, she thought, with a feeble grin; and he had said she was gorgeous!

Hot water and soap, with some help from her handbag, restored her to at least a semblance of respectability. Fixing herself up, it seemed, to impress a man who might be a murderer. Or who might believe that she was one, depending on how matters turned out. Still, he had said he might forgive even murder, in a good cause. She went out to the lobby. Greg was talking to the policeman.

"Oh, he'll probably show up at the Club by lunch time . . . why worry? I don't know this man Quirk or I'd call him myself. You thank your Chief for his trouble, will you? Tell him I talked to Mr. Ott, the manager of the Club, explained the circumstances. And here, buy yourself some cigars." He gave the man a handful of silver, turned to Linda. "Say, you look wonderful! What have you been doing to yourself?"

Linda, staring through a fly-specked dining room window at the two cars a little later, felt a cold hand gripping her heart. The long, dark trailer looked horribly like a hearse. A crowd of gaping youngsters surrounded it, trying to peep inside. Fortunately there was no window in that closet!

Greg, his mouth full of country sausage, winked at her.

"Snap out of it, Sweetheart!" he said jovially. "This is a wedding, not a wake!"

GEORGE OTT put down the telephone, frowning, pressed a button on his desk. A slender young man came into the room; his chinless face suggested an unhappy codfish.

"Yes, Mr. Ott," he said.

"Vining, I'm worried about Marburg. The man whose trailer was parked down at the point. He seems to be missing. I've just been talking to Hollis, that young engineer of his, who drove the cars off. He claims that last night Marburg had everything arranged to go along with him, but this morning he received instructions to drive back to New York alone. Says Marburg had some important matters to attend to here in Woodcrest and decided to stay over."

"Stay over, sir? Do you mean here at the Club?"

"That's just the question. Marburg, you know, is not a member. The whole thing sounds queer. I want you to find out at once if a room was assigned him last night. Someone may have given him a card. Or if he's been seen anywhere about the clubhouse this morning. Question Kelsey about outgoing cars. And if Senator Rankin is still in the bar, ask him to be good enough to step here for a moment."

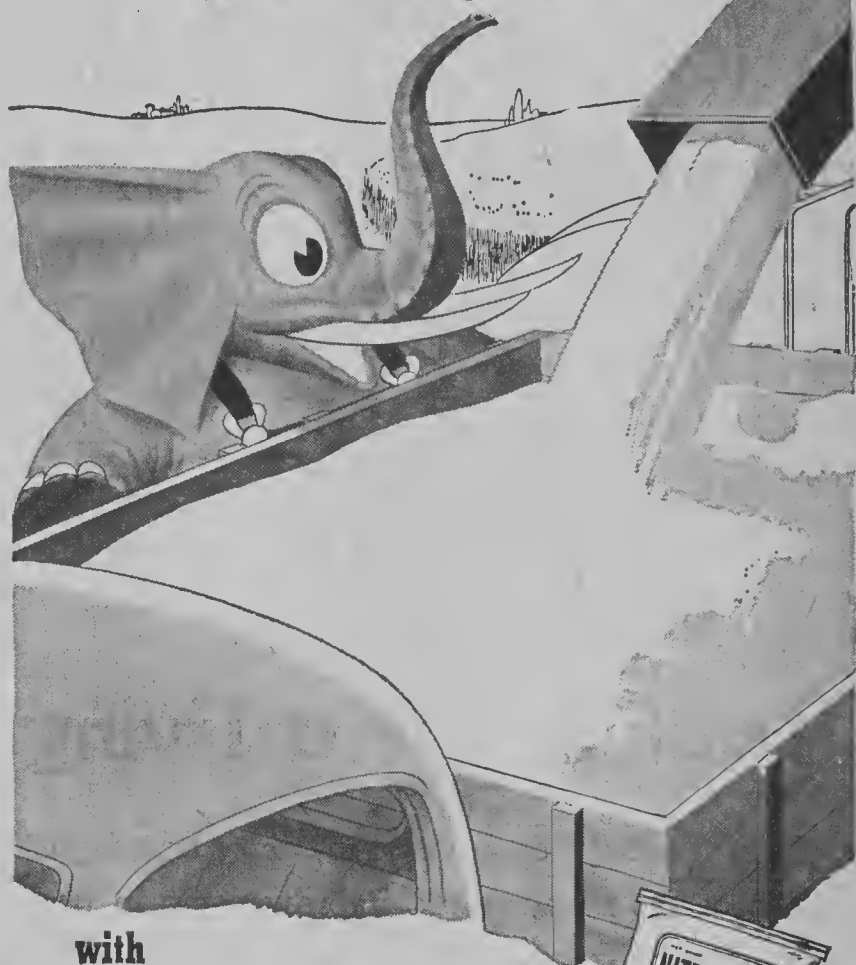
"Yes, Mr. Ott. Is that all?"

"I think so. Except that if no one has seen Marburg about, tell Wenzell to take a couple of men and go over the nearby Club grounds. Around the main buildings, and the shore of the lake."

"You don't think anything has happened to him, do you, Mr. Ott?"

"I hope not, Vining. But in case it has, we must be prepared. As man-

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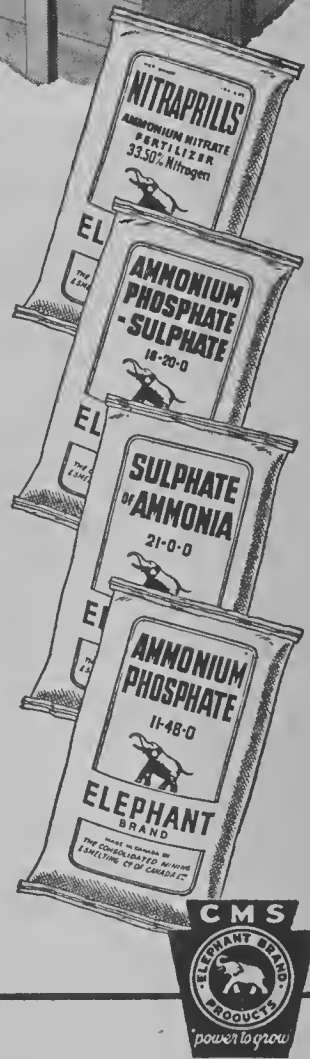
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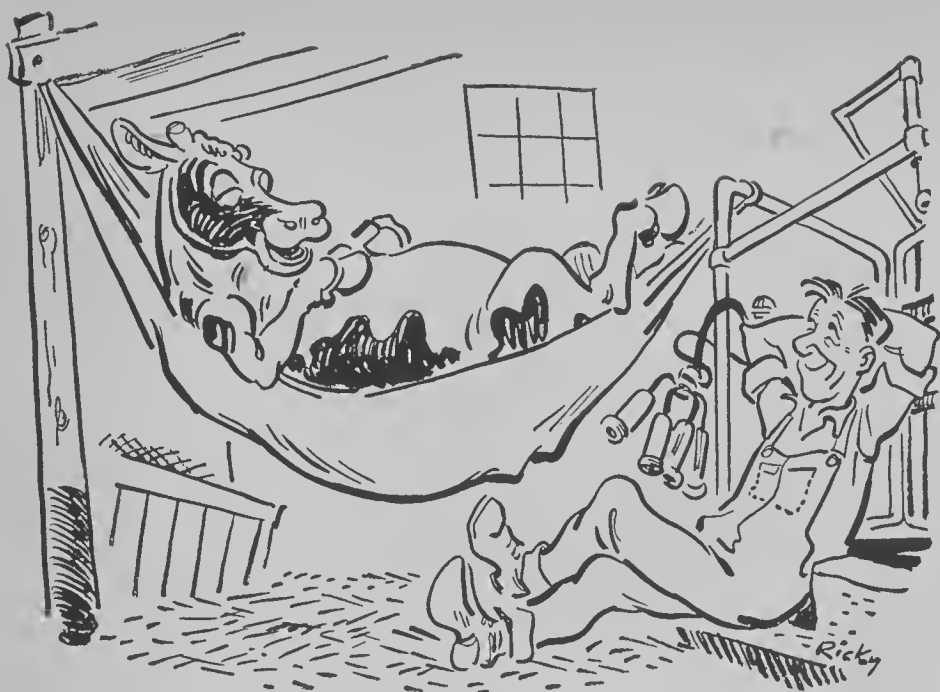
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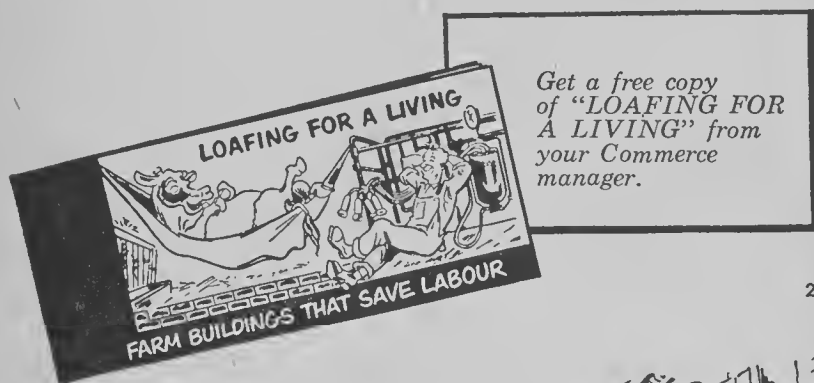
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ager of the Club, it is my duty to protect his name from notoriety."

"Of course, sir." Vining hurried away. A few moments later Senator Rankin strolled into the office.

"Anything wrong, George?" he asked. "Vining seemed in a lather."

Ott recited the circumstances, floridly.

"So since you were Mr. Marburg's . . . er . . . sponsor here, I thought perhaps you might know something."

"What, for instance?" The Senator was brusque. "That Marburg decided to stay over, instead of going home in his trailer? My dear George, why worry? If it hadn't been for that telephone call you'd never have bothered your head about him."

"If it hadn't been for that telephone call nobody would have bothered about him. For days. Weeks, maybe. I don't mind saying I'm worried."

"Look here, George," the Senator sat on the arm of a chair, alert and dapper. "What's the matter with you? Reading too many detective stories?"

"No!" Ott's plump and genial face was now shrimp-pink; his eyes were goggling. "Only suppose his body happens to be at the bottom of the lake. It wouldn't be pleasant to have it dragged out for the benefit of a crowd of newspaper reporters! To say nothing of the fact that the lake is the source of the Club's drinking water."

"Well?" Rankin made an impatient gesture. "What do you expect me to do about it?"

"I thought you might offer some information regarding Marburg's movements. He dined here at the Club with you, last night."

"What of it? He dined here every night."

"And when he left, asked for an envelope he had given me to put in the safe. Containing, so he informed me at the time, a large sum of money."

"So what? Not suggesting I stole it, are you?"

"Of course not, Senator. I'm merely trying to get at the facts."

"Well, all I can tell you is, I walked back to his trailer with him after dinner. About 8:30. Sat there, discussing a business matter for 15 or 20 minutes. He said he wanted to turn in early, so I left a little before 9."

George Ott considered this statement gravely; dealing with members was often a ticklish job.

"I don't wish to seem officious, Senator," he said, "but it seemed to me that when you and Mr. Marburg left you were not on the best of terms. A bit . . . ah . . . peevish, if you see what I mean . . . ha . . . ha." George laughed as though he had made a highly amusing wisecrack.

Rankin slid from the chair-arm, scarlet.

"Look here!" he roared. "Marburg and I had a slight business disagreement! What about is no affair of yours! Just because you can't deliver a phone call to someone who isn't even a member, you try to put me through the third degree! You're manager of this Club, not a private detective! Stick to your job and you'll be better off!" He went to the door, fuming. "As for that money Marburg had with him, unless your own conscience is troubling you, why not ask Proctor? He saw Marburg after I did; I met him, going down there to the trailer, on my way back!" Still fuming, the Senator stalked off.

GEORGE OTT went into the Club's large, sunlit breakfast room. Mr. Proctor sat gorging himself on brook trout. He favored Mr. Ott with a small patronizing nod.

"Mr. Proctor," George said, lowering his voice so that the others in the room might not hear him, "I'm worried about Marburg."

"Really?" The banker seemed more interested in his fish.

"Yes. Important phone message. I can't locate him. Talked to his man, Hollis, down the line. He says Marburg isn't with him, insists he remained here. Now I don't wish to seem impertinent, Mr. Proctor, but knowing that you and Marburg had business together, I thought . . ."

"Not your job to think, George," Proctor said coldly. "My business with Marburg, I am happy to say, was concluded last night."

"Do you mind telling me when, and where?"

"At his trailer. Around nine o'clock." "And he was all right?"

"I wouldn't say that," Proctor smiled grimly. "All wrong, if you ask me. However, he seemed in good health, if that's what you mean. Ready to enjoy a comfortable night's sleep, in preparation for an early start this morning. Getaway, I believe it is called in certain circles. I was lucky to catch him before he . . . ah . . . departed. In fact, that's why I went there last night."

"Then you were the last person to talk to him?"

"That does not follow. Plenty of others may have, later. I saw Senator Rankin wandering about the neighborhood, as I returned." Mr. Proctor buttered a roll. "Better go back to your desk, George," he added, "And stop worrying over matters which do not concern you. Mr. Marburg is probably in his trailer at this moment."

"Hollis says not."

Mr. Proctor laughed, a thin, fishy laugh.

"If people got excited," he said, "every time my secretary says I'm not at the bank, I'd spend my life dodging search warrants. Marburg probably has good reason for going into hiding. Not a very estimable character, as I told him last night. He may be avoiding the police. Now run along; you're spoiling my breakfast."

George went back to his office. As he left the room, Mr. Proctor, pouring himself a fresh cup of coffee, noticed with a frown that his hand was shaking.

At 10:30 Vining came into the office to report.

"Mr. Marburg," he said, "was not assigned a room. He did not leave in a car. In fact no one has seen him since he left the clubhouse after dinner last night."

"What about Wenzell?"

"He'll be in as soon as he's finished his search. But don't you think, Mr. Ott, we're making a great fuss about nothing?"

"Maybe," George was thinking of the long blue envelope, thick with money, which he had handed Mr. Marburg the night before. He was still thinking of it when Alf Wenzell, the Club's lanky Head Forester, appeared in the office after lunch, carrying a split bamboo trout rod in his hand.

"All I could find was this, sir," he said.

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"Whose is it?" George stared at the slender rod.

"Couldn't say, sir, but it was standing propped up agin a pine tree near where Mr. Marburg's trailer was parked. He'd have put it there to dry out his line. Reckon he figgered to take the rod apart, pack it, before he left. And then forgot to. Only you'd hardly think he would, not with a high-priced reel like that." Wenzell's small blue eyes narrowed covetously.

George put the tips of his fingers together, considering. Curious . . . that forgotten rod. Hollis was the man. Hollis, with his story of a note directing him to go on to New York alone. Too bad the police at Eltonville had not searched the trailer. That would have settled matters. Wenzell interrupted his reflections.

"There were a couple of women's footprints in a muddy spot on the path," he said. "I don't mean a couple of women, a couple of footprints. Right near the trailer. Fresh ones."

"What?" George said, getting up. "Don't know as they prove anything, but . . ."

George put on his hat.

"Leave the rod over there along the wall, Wenzell," he said. "I'm going to have a talk with the police."

LINDA watched her companion covertly as they stopped at a small filling station for oil and gas. Greg, as he stood talking to the proprietor, was a smiling, debonair figure, rather difficult to picture in the role of a murderer. It seemed unreasonable for a ruthless and calculating killer to have such nice eyes, even though they did seem hard at times, such a gay, quizzical smile, so pleasantly thrilling a voice. Still, one never could tell.

He climbed into the car, grinning.

"The old duck," he said, "wanted to know how we liked our honeymoon in a trailer. I told him it was swell."

"Did you?" Linda replied weakly, wondering what lay behind this cryptic remark.

The two cars turned off the main road into a narrower stretch of macadam, winding between isolated farms.

"What did you do that for?" Linda asked.

"On your account, darling. You say the cops are after you. Less chance of your being spotted, here."

"Less chance of the trailer being spotted, too, Linda reflected with its damning evidence. "But I want to get to New York," she protested.

"You won't, if they throw you in the hoosegow. This way may be longer, but not so risky. Say beautiful, he turned with a quizzical smile, "wouldn't it be better, all around, if you came across with the lowdown?"

"I can't," Linda said, "until I first see someone in town."

"A man, I believe you told me."

"Yes. My . . ." She hesitated, stopped. Wiser, not to tell him anything that would afford a clue to Bob's identity. That was most important, if she hoped to keep the whole wretched affair from coming out.

"Your what? Don't crush me by saying that in addition to your other secret crimes you've been guilty of bigamy? Terrible!"

He was laughing at her. Linda was sure of it, now.

"I can't tell you anything," she said. "Do you think we'll be in New York tonight?"

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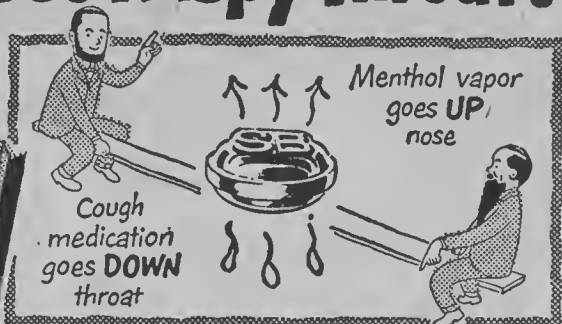
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"Could. But why break our necks and a lot of speed records to land there with the milk trucks? No use arriving anywhere when everyone's tucked in bed. I don't suppose, angel, you'd be able to see this man you're talking about until tomorrow morning."

"I could!" Linda flashed out, and regretted it.

"Hmm." Greg nodded. "So it's like that."

Linda sat shivering. The thought of spending a night in the trailer appalled her.

"Oh, no!" she gasped. "You don't understand . . ."

"Maybe I do!" She felt Greg's eyes on her, cynical, sophisticated. "Well, darling, if you insist, I *could* roost on the back seat of the sedan. But there are two perfectly good beds in the trailer, you know. Separated by yards of corridor."

Linda turned red; she did not enjoy being laughed at, especially by him. She could have laughed herself. Shrieked with laughter. Hysterically. Maidenly modesty . . . and that grim, dead figure in the closet.

"That's ridiculous!" she said. "But it isn't your trailer, and . . ." she tried desperately to think of a better excuse.

"Marburg wouldn't object."

No, Linda thought, shivering a little, Marburg would not object again to anything.

"I'd much prefer to stop at a hotel," she said.

"Really?" Greg looked at her queerly. "Well, if I were trying to dodge the police, sweetheart, I'd think twice before advertising myself around any hotel lobbies."

"Couldn't you put me on a train?"

"I suppose so, if we could find one. But the same objection applies. Trains mean railroad stations, and my experience as a criminal tells me that nowhere else are the lynx-eyed agents of the law more apt to cluster, looking for fugitives from justice. You said you wanted to get back to town without being caught. I'm doing my best to help the idea along. But if you don't care for my scenario, why . . ." he shrugged, stepped on the gas. "Lady, I awaits your orders."

LINDA gave up. After all, she thought, there was always the hope that she might find a chance to escape.

"I think you're right," she said, touching his arm. "And I'll do whatever you suggest."

"Good girl!" Greg's eyes were like incandescent lamps, suddenly turned on. "Now here's the dope. We're coming to a fair-sized town. I'm going to stop there and buy a couple of nice, thick steaks, with the trimmings. There's an electric grill in the trailer. We'll camp in the woods somewhere, have a swell feed, turn on the radio, relax. Listen to a little swing music, forget all our troubles, including the police. Then a few hours' sleep, and on for the big city at daybreak. That seems a whole lot more sensible to me than driving all night and getting a headache. How about it?"

"Very well," Linda said.

"Only," Greg went on, "just to make everything perfectly safe while we're stopping in this town, I think I'd better park you in the trailer. Then you won't run any risk of being seen. You can stretch out on the couch, take a nap, maybe. You look as though a spot of sleep wouldn't hurt you. I'll lock the door."



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"I . . . but . . ." Linda stared at him, speechless. To be locked in with that dead man!

"You see," Greg was regarding her curiously, "if the cops have a description of you, in any of these towns you'd be spotted before you walked two blocks. As soon as it gets dark, everything will be different, but right now I don't believe in taking unnecessary chances." He slid the two cars to a stop at the side of the road. "Change here, darling, and make it snappy."

Linda climbed from the sedan, watched Greg open the door of the trailer, tried to smile.

"In Turkey," she said, "they lock up wives too, don't they?"

"Anyway, I'll be sure, sweetness, you haven't got a man in there with you." He swung the door to, locked it. Linda's smile went out like a snuffed candle.

Did that remark have a double meaning, too? Was he shutting her up in here because he was afraid to leave her alone while he bought the food, afraid she might escape? He had said he didn't believe in taking unneces-

sary chances. If he had killed Mr. Marburg and planned to do away with her later, as a possible witness to the murder, this was precisely the way she would expect him to act. Pretend he did not want her seen, on the pretext of ensuring her safety, while in reality thinking of his own. Then taking her off to some lonely place in the woods . . .

She glanced down at the floor, at the spot of blood there, staring up at her like an enormous and baleful red eye. If the door had not been locked, she would have leaped from the trailer, no matter what the cost. Even a broken arm or leg could not be as bad as what faced her!

GEORGE OTT went into the Woodcrest police station to find Dave Ackerman, chief of the local force, talking to Uncle Jud Crain. On the desk between them lay a new chromium-plated automatic reel.

"Hello, Chief!" he said. "Looks like I might have a case for you."

"Case, Mr. Ott?" Ackerman heaved his 250 pounds to an upright position. "What sort of a case?"

"Don't know yet. One of our visitors seems to be missing. A Mr. Marburg."

"You mean that snooty old walrus with the trailer?"

"Yes. He's disappeared."

Jud Crain peered at George over his glasses.

"Customer of mine," he said. "Sold him a 12-ounce rod. Not much of a fisherman." Uncle Jud spoke with authority; he not only sold fishing

tackle; he made it. Some of the members of the Club said his split bamboo rods were the best in the country.

"If you sold him a rod," George said, "no doubt you can identify it."

"Oh, yes." The old man nodded. "Identify any rod I ever made."

"What about this Marburg?" Ackerman grunted. "What's happened to get you in such a sweat?"

George explained.

"Wouldn't do the Club any good," he concluded, "to have his body fished out of the lake. We don't want that kind of publicity."

"Body?" The Chief's eyes grew flinty. "What makes you think anything's happened to him?"

"He can't be found."

"You haven't looked very far; probably went off in his trailer."

"Hollis, who drove it, says he didn't. And he left his rod behind. At least I think it's his; I want Uncle Jud to look at it."

"Anybody's liable to forget things. You'll probably get a wire, soon as he's home, asking you to send it."

"Then you won't investigate?"

"Well, Mr. Ott, just because a man don't report at your Club ain't any reason to get excited about him. Marburg was kinda loafing around, taking a vacation, he told me. Way a feller can do if he has plenty of jack."

"That's just the point!" George interrupted. "He had a lot of money with him, in the trailer. May have been murdered for it. I'm worried."

"Why couldn't he have left town?"

"He didn't, by train or bus. I've checked both. And Hollis says he's not in the trailer."

Chief Ackerman knocked the ashes from his pipe, got to his feet with a struggle.

"All right," he grumbled. "I'll look the ground over. Coming, Uncle Jud? Reckon you'll be needed to identify that rod."

"Have to go up to the Club anyway," Crain said. "Just got this new reel for Senator Rankin, from the express office. Now there's a fisherman!"

The three climbed into Ott's car.

It took Jud Crain only a moment, after they reached the Club, to identify the rod as Mr. Marburg's.

"Know it anywhere," he announced, nodding his badger-grey head. "Gut and fly taken off, of course, when he set the rod and line out to dry."

"And then went away and forgot it," Ackerman added.

"Well, Marburg might," Uncle Jud fingered the smooth bamboo lovingly. "But no good fisherman would leave a fine rod like this out in the damp all night if he'd been on hand to prevent it."

"According to that," Ackerman said, "he must have been somewhere else."

"He was here at 9:00 o'clock," George objected.

"Which proves he's not much of a fisherman." Uncle Jud put down the rod. "Like I said. Well, gents, if that's all you want of me, I'll take this reel to the Senator." He left the office, smiling.

"Now," George said, "we'll go down to where the trailer was parked. Wenzell will show us the footprints; he's waiting outside."

The two prints were on a bit of moist and spongy earth at a low spot

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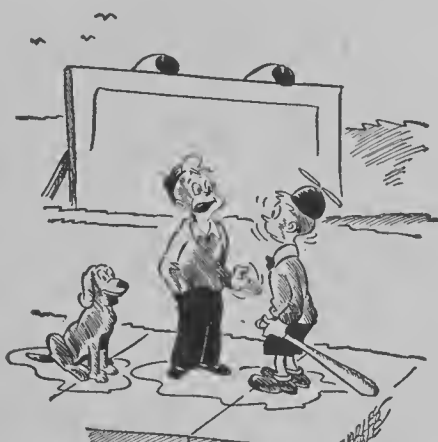
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"You don't have a sister! Who do you fight with?"

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in the path, just at the edge of the little pine-grove. Made, it seemed clear, by a woman's shoe. There were no others, since except at this point the path was hard and dry.

Ackerman bent over to examine them, grunting.

"Fresh," he said, "but that don't mean anything. A lot of girls from in town come up this way, nights, with their dates, to look at the moonlight on the water. Or maybe jest to see the trailer. First time one drove through the village you'd of thought it was a circus."

Chief Ackerman patiently shook his head.

"I don't see a thing about here, Mr. Ott," he wheezed, "that looks suspicious. The trailer's gone, and so is Marburg. Where to is his affair, not ours."

GEORGE OTT suddenly bent down over a clump of coarse grass near the trampled path which had marked the entrance to the trailer.

"Hal!" he exclaimed, snatching a greenish slip of paper from among the crumpled grass stalks. "What's this?"

Ackerman, lumbering up, saw what appeared to be a bank note. Across one end of it was a curving dark-brown stain.

"Suffering snakes!" he gasped, blinking. "A thousand dollar bill!"

"With somebody's bloody heel-print on it!" George added triumphantly, waving his find in the air. "Now do you think Marburg was murdered?"

"Begins to look like it," Ackerman admitted. "What about this chauffeur that left him?"

"Nothing to that; he's in the hospital. Appendicitis."

"Hollis might of bumped Marburg off for that money . . ."

"Of course! And carried his body away in the trailer! It's a clear case!"

"Or," the Chief went on stolidly, "it might of been Mr. Proctor, or Senator Rankin. They was both down here last night, you say. Nothing to prevent

them from croaking the old guy, dumping his body in the lake. Or even leaving it in the trailer."

"But, Chief, respectable members of the Club!" George's expression was horrified.

"You asked for an investigation," Ackerman growled, "now you're going to get one. Anybody might be guilty who knew he had that money, even you, Mr. Ott!"

George frowned. This, he felt, was going too far.

"Don't try to be funny, Mr. Ackerman," he said, his eyes regarding the Chief's huge bulk distastefully. "This is a serious matter. It involves the good name of the Club. If I had anything to do with the matter I wouldn't be moving Heaven and earth to have it investigated. In the face," he added frowning, "of continued apathy on the part of everyone, including the police. Instead of standing there goggling, why not do something?"

"All right," Ackerman turned toward the path. "We'll go back to your office, call Eltonville, check this bird Hollis's story, find out just what he said."

The checking did not take long. The Chief put down the telephone impatiently.

"Hollis has a dame with him. Says she's his wife. That explains them footprints. The Eltonville cops didn't look in the trailer. Just took Hollis's word that Marburg wasn't there."

"But he must be," George said. "He or his body. If I were you, Ackerman, I'd have that trailer stopped and searched, before Hollis and his companion have an opportunity to get rid of the evidence. I can't give you Marburg's licence number but you can easily get it from the New York authorities."

Ackerman reached for the telephone.

"You're right," he muttered. "I'll get the state cops after them, before they dump the body in some ditch!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Edenbank Farm

Continued on page 13

from six to ten men, plus extra crews for haying."

One of the early cash crops to be sold from Edenbank Farm were teams of oxen, which brought around \$300 per team. The farm records show that until after 1900 very little money was used in any dealing between neighbors: almost everything was barter or exchange. That the farm prospered for the first 30 years of its history is attested by these items from a statement of assets dated January 15, 1899, by which time business was done under the name of A. C. Wells and Son: Land, 375 acres at \$100 per acre; new livestock barn, \$4,000; implements, \$1,000; cattle, 130 head at \$30 each; horses, 10 head at \$100 each; hay, 450 tons at \$6.00 per ton; and grain, 30 tons at \$20 per ton.

E. A. Wells, Oliver's father, was born in 1870 and died in 1942, after spending his entire life at Edenbank. After completing his high school education at New Westminster, he attended the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Macdonald College, Quebec. In 1912, he took over the management of the Edenbank Farm from his father, who had meanwhile

sold 200 acres of the original 400 for farming and subdivision purposes, the latter including a portion of what is now the town of Sardis. During his lifetime, he was an active worker in community life, including church and municipal affairs, as well as the establishment of public park areas. He built the Ayrshire herd up to 100 head of purebreds, and not only was a continuous exhibitor of livestock at all the leading western fairs, but became president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. During his regime also, the farm became a breeding center for Clydesdale horses, Yorkshire hogs and Cheviot sheep. He was also one of the founders of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, which has a large branch plant only a short distance from Edenbank.

During the 20-year period 1915-35, practically all the feed required for the dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine, was produced on the farm. "Crops," said Oliver, "were fairly evenly divided between hay, pasture and cultivated crops including corn, roots and grain. A mixed grain of oats, barley, peas and flax was grown and was ground on the farm. Also, from the early days when about 150 hogs were kept, up to about 1940, York-

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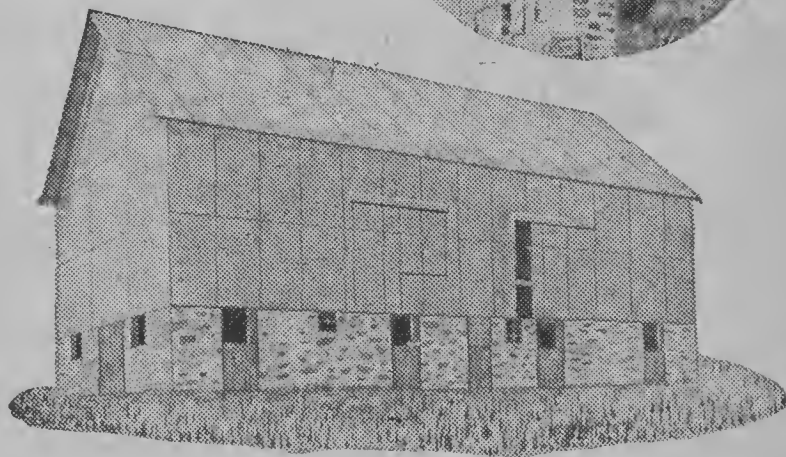
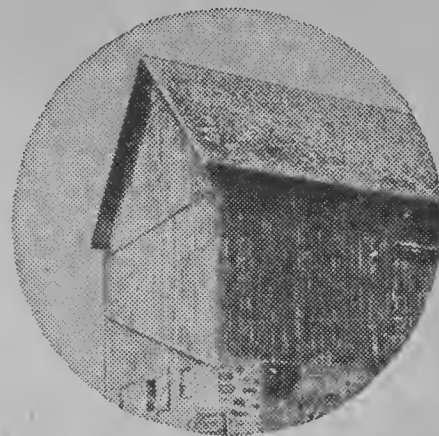
shire hogs were bred and marketed in considerable numbers.

Edenbank has always been best known, however, for its Ayrshire cattle. When the first shipment came from Ontario in 1892, the neighbors' comment was that, "they shipped the horns all right, but they forgot to send the teats." Culling and careful selection of sires was begun at that time and has been continued ever since. By 1907, A. C. Wells and Son were able to win "Best Cattle Exhibit" at the New Westminster Fair. The first official R.O.P. report was published for the year 1907-08 and contained four creditable records made at Edenbank. Since that time, all cows in the Edenbank herd have been regularly tested, and Edenbank Ayrshires have become well-known entrants at all western Class "A" fairs.

IN common with the experience of all long-established breeders, Edenbank owners have constantly sought and have occasionally obtained an outstanding individual, male or female, which left an indelible stamp of quality upon the herd. The old foundation sire, Willowmoor Robinhood 18F, was such a one. His bloodlines form the basis of the present herd, and his 14 daughters with records averaging 500 pounds fat, led to the propagation of his descendants until practically the entire herd now is traceable to his period of service from 1916 to 1924. Another of the famous Edenbank sires was Fintry Ringleader, whose daughters and granddaughters now make up the herd. Himself a champion, he was a descendant of and a breeder of champions, as well as a Double-Approved sire (type and production), out of an Approved dam. The present herd sire, Carnell Standard Bearer, was imported from Scotland in 1949 and is line-bred in one of the breed's best bloodlines. During the past 25 years, Edenbank has shown 24 champions, at the western Class "A" and regional exhibitions. Among the most outstanding of these, and all of them Grand Champions that were hard to defeat in Class "A" show rings, were: Edenbank Robin's Maid, Edenbank Milkmaid 6th, Edenbank White Beauty, Edenbank Ella 3rd, Edenbank Ringleader 27th, and Edenbank Robin Beauty. One of the greatest cows ever bred at Edenbank Farm was Edenbank Robin's Maid, said to be the outstanding champion of the West for four consecutive years, and defeating all breeds at Chilliwack in three consecutive years. She served in the herd from 1931 to 1948, and completed her Gold Seal requirements in 11 lactations by producing 101,293 pounds of milk with 3.81 per cent fat.

Oliver Wells pays generous tribute to his stepmother, now 83 years old, but still an interested and keen observer who, up to and including 1951, has never failed to attend at the ringside when Ayrshires were on display. Mrs. Wells took an active interest in all farm activities, but particularly in the Ayrshire herd. From 1920 right up to the present, she has maintained a complete and accurate record of all R.O.P. records made by the herd and has also maintained a complete family history of each cow family. "Her records indicate," says Oliver, "that during the last 26 years there have been an average of 25 cows on R.O.P. from Edenbank, and their tests have averaged 4.13 per

before and after



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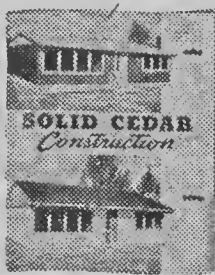
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cent. It has been largely due to her untiring work that much invaluable information concerning the herd and the farm has been maintained."

OLIVER N. WELLS himself was born in 1907 as one of five sons of E. A. Wells. He entered into active management of Edenbank in 1939, when he rented 120 acres from his father. Forty of the 200 acres taken over by E. A. Wells had been sold and an additional 40 were operated as "Edenlea Farm," by Oliver's brother, Gordon. When his father died in 1942, Oliver assumed ownership of 104 acres, which he now operates and which include the buildings.

Since 1926 he had maintained an accurate record of all field crop activities on the farm, beginning this active interest after he had completed his high school education and taken a one-year course in Agriculture at the University of British Columbia. He is a past president of the B.C. Ayrshire Breeders' Association and, when I visited Edenbank last August, was completing four years as B.C. Director of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. His two daughters, Betty and Marie, have been reared in the Ayrshire tradition and, after six years' work in junior farmer calf clubs, became efficient in the show ring. During the last few years, they have been able to assist their father in showing the Edenbank cattle.

The soil of Edenbank varies from a light to a heavy loam, and is officially classified as Munroe loam. Beginning in 1926, E. A. Wells began to give special attention to pastures, and by 1930 he and Oliver were doing considerable experimental work with fertilizers, rotational grazing and regular top dressing. As the years passed, more and more attention was given to pasture and pasture management, until now, as Oliver informed me, "the entire farm is in grass, and no plowing has been done for two years."

"It is evident," he said, "that we can now be sure of at least five tons of dry matter per acre harvested as pasture, without any depreciation either of soil fertility, or soil-texture. Our dairy herd produce at a high average and, except when cows are within two or three months of their last freshening, they maintain body weight and gain weight quickly at the latter end of the lactation period."

BEGINNING in 1946, the Experimental Farm at Agassiz began an experiment at Edenbank, to measure the yields of green pasture and dry matter per acre. In 1946, there were four rotationally grazed fields: No. 1, the old sod, seeded in 1892; No. 2, a field seeded in 1930 at 26 pounds per acre to a mixture which is now predominantly Kentucky bluegrass, wild white clover (both native), orchard grass and perennial rye grass. It is this field which is now being used by the Experimental Farm for fertilizer and irrigation experiments. Fields Nos. 3 and 4, seeded in 1938 and 1944 respectively, were definitely inferior and were plowed up and reseeded.

The experiment now consists of three six-acre fields which, under rotational grazing, carried 30 cows without additional feed during the very dry summer of 1951. This, of course, was due to irrigation, by means of a sprinkler system which was purchased to serve 32 acres, but was stretched

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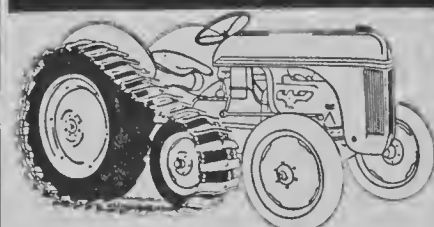
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in 1951 to irrigate substantially more. The test consists of a comparison of irrigation and double irrigation, versus no irrigation. In 1951, though detailed data are not available to me, the yields were very high and the single irrigation gave as good results as the double application of water. In 1950, no irrigation gave 18.64 tons green weight and 4.07 tons dry weight, whereas double irrigation gave 26.15 tons green weight and 5.04 tons dry weight. This was less dry weight than the single irrigation provided, due, it was believed, to too much moisture which reduced the quality of the grass in late May and early July, when two of four cuttings were made. In 1949, two irrigations paid off. In 1948, the irrigations had no effect; while in 1947 there was response to irrigation, but no difference between the single and double irrigations.

Pasture management at Edenbank includes top dressing with stable manure, direct from the gutters and box stalls during the winter. Then comes harrowing and levelling in the spring, followed by rotational grazing from April 1 to October 15. During this time, pastures are mowed two or three times, or whenever any rough growth or weeds develop after graz-

ing. Irrigation is applied, as required, to maintain soil moisture and produce the maximum of growth. To date, only sulphate of ammonia has been used as commercial fertilizer, and is applied through the irrigation system at a rate of approximately 100 pounds per acre, in two applications.

TIME forces changes, and the successful farmer is one who can change with the times. Despite the long 60-year history of Edenbank Ayrshires, and the progressive adherence of their owners to all standards of breed improvement such as R.O.P., Advanced Registry, and Approval of sires and dams, together with a long and creditable record in the show ring which included successful showings at the Royal Winter Fair in 1925 and again in 1946, the herd now has been cut down. With no sons to assist him, and with labor so very difficult to get, especially well-trained herdsmen, Oliver told me that he was being forced to reduce the herd from the 60 to 75 head he had always maintained to about 15 of the choicest animals, and to bring in beef animals instead. He had already purchased some Aberdeen-Angus, which he expected would not only cut down on the labor involved, but would enable him to continue his grassland farming program.



The sprinkler irrigation system in operation at Edenbank. [Guide Photo

A Gravity-Feed Barn

Archie Macpherson's aluminum barn has drawn many visitors interested in its new labor-saving principle

PERCHERON horse enthusiasts of a few years ago, and more lately light-horse lovers who follow the western horse shows, are familiar with the name Homecrest Farms, Brandon, and with the good horses brought out by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Macpherson. But of late the "River Road," leading to the farm a few miles west of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, has seen hundreds of visitors heading for a look at the new aluminum barn perched on the hillside at Homecrest. Why all the interest in an aluminum barn? There are many such across the West, but none which has provoked so much curiosity as this one, whose main feature is a brand new idea for saving labor in the feeding and tending of the stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson have always been stock-minded and first had their big, old barn filled with heavy and light horses. Later dairy-ing helped them through the hard years and the barn was full of milk cows. Later as the Homecrest herd of

purebred Herefords began to crowd the available quarters, the dairy herd was gradually sold off, leaving accommodation to the beef cattle and a small but select lot of hunters and jumpers. But in December 1950 the big stock barn was completely destroyed by fire. The embers had hardly cooled, however, when the Macphersons began planning for a replacement.

Along with most other stockmen they had found the daily livestock chores becoming increasingly onerous. Also it was becoming more and more difficult and expensive to secure help which could be trusted with the care of a valuable herd. Accordingly, the Macphersons decided that their new barn would be planned to require a minimum of labor in caring for the herd.

Months were spent in gathering from the United States, eastern and western Canada, plans and descriptions of barns and stables, but none of the plans studied seemed just what was wanted. As Archie Macpherson put it, "We had an idea for a self-

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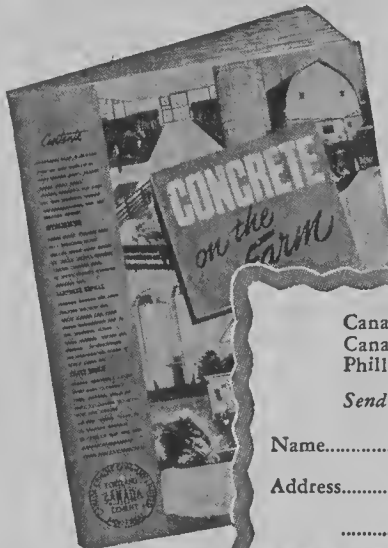
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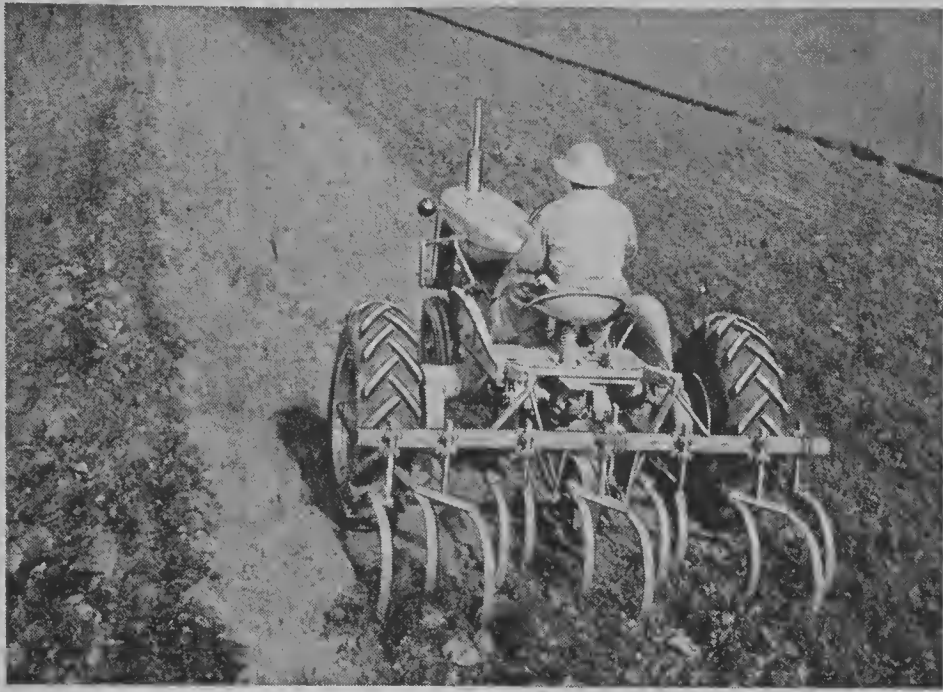
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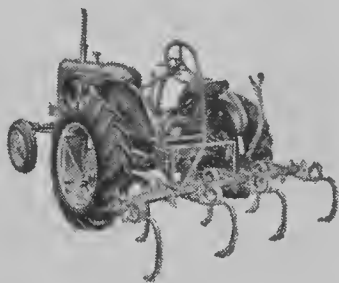
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feeder barn, but we could not put it on paper." Finally they came across a small sketch, only a few pencil strokes, in some literature put out by a commercial firm, and there was the germ of the new barn. After spoiling reams of paper with home-made sketches, the services of an architect were secured. Plans and specifications were finally drawn. After months of trying to secure cement for the foundation, building finally commenced on September 15, 1951.

The completed barn is 40 feet wide by 60 feet long, but could easily be extended to any desired length by adding additional rafters, etc. In the Homecrest barn 40 feet of the 60-foot length comprises a "loafing barn" for the cattle, with the ceiling over the loafing pens on each side formed by a huge self-feeder of laminated trusses. The other 20 feet forms a small conventional barn for horses and calves. The entire 60-foot roof is supported by laminated timber rafters, and the roof and ends, down to the doors, are covered with 24-gauge aluminum. Siding from the eaves completes the job, the whole barn sitting on reinforced concrete foundations.

Mr. Macpherson left the center strip of the cattle section, on which rests a concrete manger, about one foot higher than the top of the outside foundation walls. He found that this not only saved considerable cement but allowed for drainage away from the feeder toward the outside walls. A fill of coarse gravel topped with eight inches of cinders makes for ideal drainage and saves considerable bedding. After two months in use, there is still a good foot of the outside concrete wall showing in the pens. The doors to each pen, in the end, were made wide enough to allow entry of a tractor equipped with a

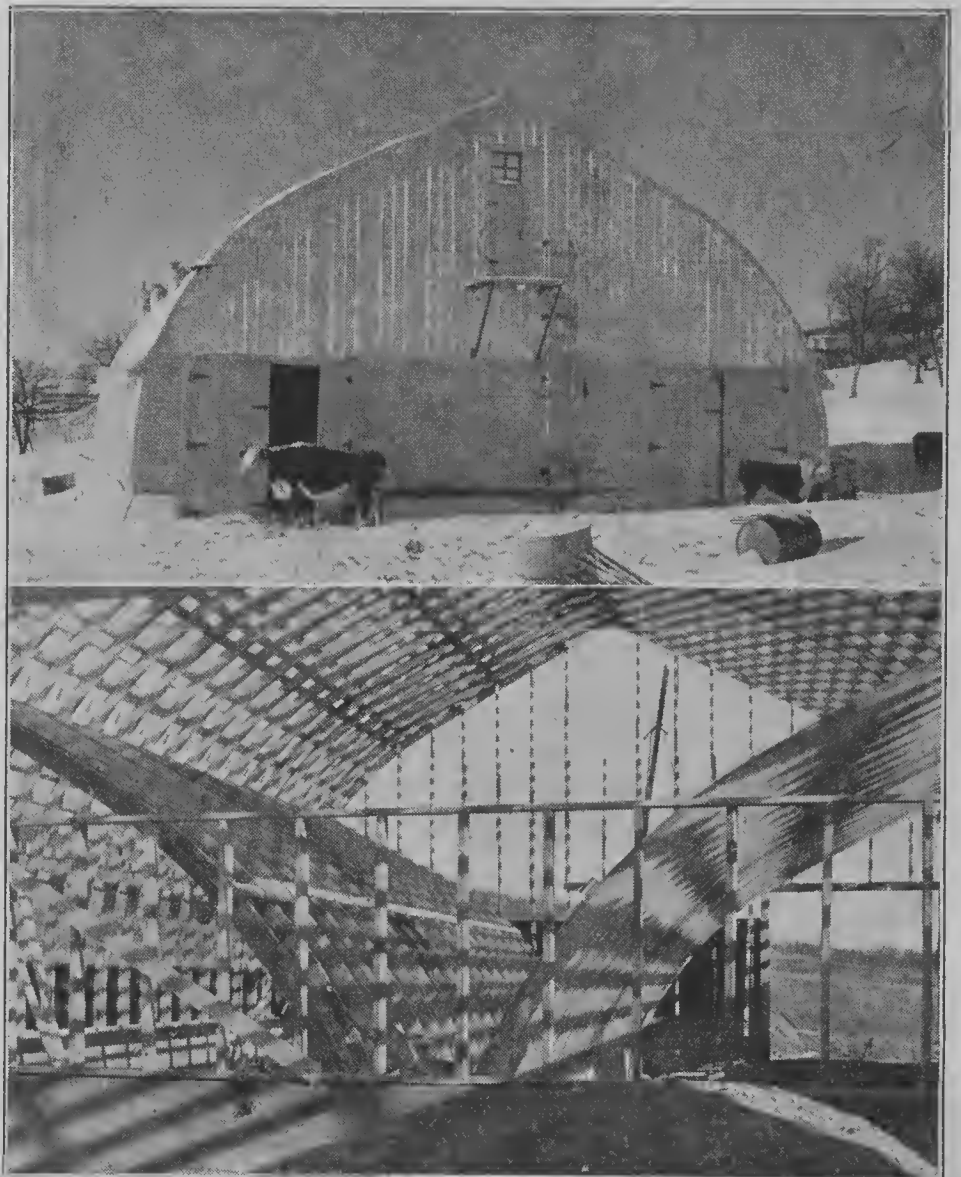
"farm hand" hydraulic fork and it is expected that the pens can be cleaned in very short order once the cattle go to pasture in the spring.

The owner points out that for a dairy farm, his present horse barn section could easily be converted into a milking parlor and milk room. At present the loft over the horse barn is filled with 800 bales of wheat straw, which is supplied to the loafing barn through a small door near the top of the outside walls. The giant feed hopper holds over 50 tons of cut feed and after two months in operation no difficulty has been experienced with the feed moving down into the feeder.

The cattle have access at all times to fresh water, supplied by water bowls, with one bowl amply supplying water for from 15 to 20 head of cattle. On farms where electricity is available, water lines can be kept from freezing by the use of soil-heating cable, controlled by a thermostat. The cattle are allowed outdoors on days when the temperature is at zero or above. Mr. Macpherson suggests that it is advisable to have either a straw pile or a stack of baled straw close to the barn. He has found that on days when the cattle are out they will consume a surprising amount of this straw feed, thus saving the more expensive cut feed in the barn feeder.

As one visitor put it, after a thorough inspection of the whole new building, "Pretty soft job being a Hereford cow, in a barn like this!"

ED. NOTE: Mr. Macpherson has become involved in so much correspondence over this barn that in his own protection he has had to have blueprints made which can be obtained at \$4.00 a set. His address: A. M. Macpherson, R.R. 3, Brandon, Man.



Above: Archie Macpherson's barn near Brandon with the novel feeding arrangement shown by the construction picture below.



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Rising Sales

Continued from page 8

ing and have a lot of pinfeathers. New Hampshires are widely favored by many producers.

Considerable work is being done in the United States on the breeding of birds suited to meat production. A few years ago one of the large food stores sponsored a competition in which prizes were offered to breeders who could produce a meat bird that would reach certain minimum fleshing standards. Even prior to this competition some breeders and research institutions were working toward a better meat-producing bird.

These efforts have met with a considerable measure of success and at the present time a large proportion of the birds being raised in the main poultry-producing areas of the United States are very large, well-fleshed birds that are popular with the growers because of their high feed efficiency and are popular with consumers because of their heavy fleshing.

It is reported that these birds will produce one pound of body weight on three pounds of feed; also efficient management on many farms permits one man to produce a quarter of a million pounds of poultry meat a year.

THE development and production of heavy breeds for Canadian producers is not thought to be justified. There is not yet a large enough demand for meat birds to warrant special breeds; also meat producers want cockerels if they can get them, and this means that pullets, largely going into breeding flocks, must be able to produce eggs. Also many producers want to buy unsexed chicks, keep the pullets for egg production and gain some incidental earnings by selling the cockerels; they must have breeds that will produce eggs.

The real bar to efficient production in the eviscerating plants is the lack of a steady supply of birds. Canadian Poultry Sales, for example, can handle about 4,000 birds in an eight-hour day, either wrapping or cutting up; they can handle about 200 turkeys an hour. They find, as do other processors, that they very quickly run through the available supply of birds. The result is that they find it necessary to freeze birds until they accumulate enough for a good run, then they defrost and eviscerate. If they had enough birds to operate steadily they could cut costs, although marketing problems for this larger number of birds might be an even greater stumbling block.

The mechanical problems related to evisceration have been pretty well ironed out. The first in the field with a production line eviscerating process was Canadian Poultry Sales, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative, Ltd. They employ about 30 persons when they are in full operation. Each of these employees is trained to perform one job in a timed, mechanical operation.

Some plants include a killing room, though in this plant the birds are killed before being purchased. The plucked birds are hung on a conveyor from stainless steel shackles. The conveyor moves at a regulated speed, allowing only a few seconds for each eviscerating operation. The first operation is an automatic singe which re-

moves hair; protruding pinfeathers are then removed, the neck is slit, the oil sac removed, the crop, windpipe, and gullet loosened, and a cut made inside the thigh and around the vent.

The birds pass over the inspection table where all viscera is drawn, and the organs examined by an inspector from the Health of Animals Division. If there is any sign of disease the bird may, in whole or in part, be condemned.

Edible giblets, hearts and gizzards are removed, trimmed, washed and placed in stainless steel trays. Special sprays facilitate washing and cleaning. After the bird passes the inspection table the kidneys, head and neck are removed, and the edible portions previously removed are replaced in the body cavity.

The body cavity is washed with high-pressure water spray, designed to wash the carcass and remove loose tissue. The bird is hung by one wing, the legs removed, and, following a final inspection, is washed with a spray of cold water. The bird travels on a conveyor line through a 40-foot drying room to the packing department where it is again inspected and graded. The birds are then either cut up or placed in synthetic resin bags.

The great majority of the birds sold are still not eviscerated. In Manitoba, for example, last year total receipts of poultry through buying stations amounted to 10,180,000 pounds; out of this total 908,386 pounds were eviscerated and cry-o-vac wrapped, 742,327 pounds were cut-up packaged, and 15,137 pounds were canned. Almost all of the remainder was handled in the ordinary way as New York dressed.

THERE are several reasons for the continuing large relative demand for New York dressed birds. An important reason is the fact that consumers are accustomed to buying their birds in this form and are slow to change; a more important reason is probably the fact that the processed birds cost more per pound and a city customer, often unaccustomed to the finer points of agricultural products, does not stop to consider that most of the lower per-pound cost is lost when the entrails are removed after the bird is purchased; a third factor is the lack of cold counters in retail stores. This too often means that a retailer is not equipped to handle a large volume of frozen poultry.

The indications are that the demand for processed poultry will continue to grow. The demand is already growing in Canada, and experience in the United States has served to indicate that as consumers become accustomed to the new poultry products they prefer them to the undrawn birds.

If production of high quality birds can be coupled with the standardization of processes the demand is likely to grow more rapidly. If consumers can be fully satisfied with the quality of the bird and the form in which it is delivered to them they are likely to increase their purchases. A roast of beef is ready to go right into the oven; processors are placing poultry in the same category.

Experience in the United States and early experience in Canada suggests that the poultrymen may well succeed in their objective of gaining a larger share of the consumers' meat dollar.

Nothing beautifies and protects wood floors like Johnson's Paste Wax

*No wonder it's the world's
largest selling paste wax*



No other wax or polish gives wood floors such rich, mellow beauty—beauty that lasts for months, not just days. And now Johnson's Paste Wax is better than ever—gives a brighter, longer lasting shine with less rubbing. Why save mere pennies on "just-as-good" waxes, when Johnson's Paste Wax gives your floors the longest lasting beauty and protection modern science can provide?

Polishing is easy with Johnson's Electric Floor Polisher—for rent or sale in stores everywhere. And for advice on floor care, or if you have any questions about the use of wax, write Margaret Scott, Johnson's Wax Consumer Service, S. C. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.



NOW for the gardener comes a most pleasant and exciting time. The gaily rattling packets of seeds are here: it is time to plant the annuals. Even if you have no greenhouse, it is not difficult to grow all the seedlings you can use; and is indeed, even more so than other gardening tasks, a labor of love.

To begin, you will need a number of five-inch earthen pots—one for each kind of annual you are going to grow. Scrub thoroughly, and leave to soak in a tub. This is because dry earthenware would draw precious moisture from the baby rootlets. Earthenware is best because it absorbs some of the shock of changing temperatures; but if such pots are not available, jam tins will serve the purpose very well. I have used them often. Cut out the inside rim with a smooth-cutting can-opener; punch several nail-holes in the bottom for drainage; and finish with a coat of green enamel.

It is not a good idea to use garden soil for seed-pots. Many gardens have a clay subsoil and in the deep cultivation necessary to good gardening, some of the clay will be mixed with the topsoil. While this is no bar to success out under the sky, even a small quantity of clay has no place in indoor gardening. Moreover, weed seeds and insect eggs may be introduced in this manner; and even the virus of diseases (of which the dread "damping-off" is one) may be brought in unawares. So, all in all, it is best

Starting Annual Flowers

There is no necessity for postponing pleasant garden plans

by MARGARET FOSTER

to leave the garden soil in the garden.

I prefer leaf-mold from willow-land which has never been plowed. To three parts by measure of this, I add one part of clean, sharp sand. This prevents "baking" of the surface and ensures a light, warm, friable soil. It also lightens the task of transplanting since the roots will not cling together and break. To round out the menu, add a dash of bone meal. One teaspoon for each five-inch pot will be sufficient.

It may be that in the rush of finishing up work last fall, you neglected to bring in soil for this spring's planting. Around St. Patrick's Day (which is the time I usually start operations), winter is still in possession of the out-of-doors; however, the man who grows and sells young plants in your community will probably sell you sufficient soil for your needs. This will be the mixture he uses himself, and will be quite satisfactory.

ASSUMING, however, that we have the component parts of the planting material as previously outlined, mix very thoroughly, breaking up any lumps with the hand. Now fill the pots to within a half-inch from the tops, firming the soil as you go. My

favorite tool for this is a big, old spoon (a most unprofessional but constantly useful tool). Sow the seeds thinly, and cover with soil. The depth to cover is usually three times the thickness of the seed sown. Very small seeds such as petunia and portulaca will germinate better if left uncovered, but be sure they make good contact with soil and moisture by pressing down (using the big spoon again). Now stand the pots in two or three inches of lukewarm rain or snow water, and leave until capillary action has drawn moisture to the tops of the pots. Leave overnight, and make sure all are soaking wet. Take from the water and drain; then place in a sunny window, covering each with a piece of glass. Germination will take from five days to two weeks, depending on the kind of seed. Remove the glass immediately when the seedlings appear, keep them close to the window, watch for dryness and immerse in water as before. Never water from above. Rotate the pots every day, so the plants grow evenly.

At about four weeks of age, they will be sufficiently developed to transplant into flats. Water in the usual manner. Run a knife around the edge of the pot and the contents will

usually slip out without trouble. Use the same soil as before. Set the baby seedlings at least two inches apart, more for the bigger ones. Never discard the weaker, more delicate plants. Remember, where there is a variation in color, or degrees of "doubleness," these little delicate ones will invariably produce the finest colors and the most double flowers.

The plants may now be watered from above, using the finest rose on the watering-can, so as to produce a mist. Water daily with the sun off. Keep bright, cool and airy. Set out in the garden at the proper time.

WHAT kinds shall we grow? Well, it is hard to go wrong with petunias, godetias, ten-week stocks, pansies, asters, snapdragon, portulaca, annual phlox. Such things as sweet peas, Shirley poppies and nasturtiums are sown where they are to bloom.

Buy the best seed you can get. Remember, cheap seed is generally just that. Deal with a reliable seed-house. A word or two as to novelties. Don't plunge too deeply in the new introductions, but do include some new things each year, for a sense of adventure. It is safest to rely on the old favorites for certainty of success, but among the novelties (which have of course been tested severely before being offered to the public), you will find, now and again, one that fits your conditions so well that it, too, becomes a favorite.



He wears the cleanest shirts in town

...his "Missus" swears by *TIDE*!

*He wears the cleanest shirts in town!
There isn't any doubt
That all his shirts are washed with Tide
'Cause when Tide's in... dirt's out!*

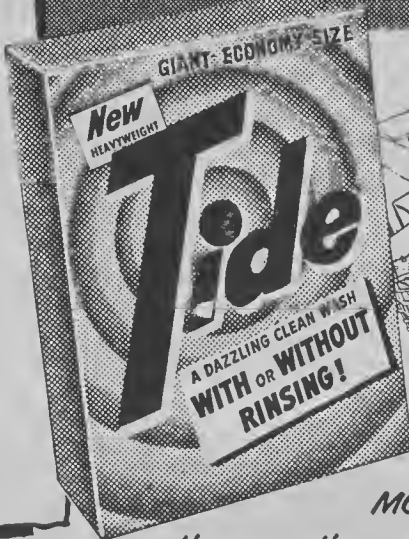
Tide GETS CLOTHES CLEANER THAN ANY SOAP OF ANY KIND!

CLEANER CLOTHES! Take those clothes you've been washing with soap, and do them with Tide—you'll hang out a **CLEANER** wash! NO soap will get out so much dirt, yet leave clothes so free from dulling soap film! There's nothing like Tide.

WHITER, BRIGHTER CLOTHES! Laboratory tests prove Tide gets clothes cleaner and whiter than any soap in hardest water. And, after just one Tide wash, soap-dulled colors come **brighter**! Try Tide—see the proof in your wash!

NEW MILDNESS FOR HANDS! Tough on dirt, but easy on hands—that's Tide! NO washday soap made is kinder to hands! NO washday soap gets clothes so clean. Get Tide—and have the cleanest wash in town.

**P.S. THRIFTY! TIDE GOES MUCH FARTHER—
CAN SAVE 25% ON YOUR SOAP BILLS!**



MORE WOMEN USE TIDE

than any other washing product! It's the favorite — 3 to 1

The Countrywoman

Salutation of the Dawn

Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn!

Look to this Day!

For it is Life, the very Life of Life.

In its brief course lie all the Verities and

Realities of your Existence:

The Bliss of Growth,

The Glory of Action,

The Splendor of Beauty.

For Yesterday is but a Dream,

And Tomorrow is only a Vision;

But Today well lived makes every Yesterday

A Dream of Happiness,

And every Tomorrow a Vision of Hope.

Look well therefore to this Day!

Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.

—By KALIDASA (Indian dramatist).

For Better Meetings

IF you belong to some organization, you probably have had the experience of having some member spend much time and thought in preparing a paper or having a special guest speaker to give an educational talk. Even though a discussion period is allowed afterwards, too often those who planned the program and the speaker are at a loss to estimate how much the audience profited in understanding or in applying the information to some given situation.

The following notations are taken from a publication *Leadership and Participation in Large Group Meetings*, which may be secured from the Publications and Sales Department, N.E.A., 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at a price of 50 cents.

A typical meeting with a guest speaker will probably have the following results on the audience. It will probably be enjoyed by everyone but almost all will feel that the message does not apply to themselves. However, about 30 per cent will resolve to make a practical application of the message; two-thirds of these will even talk to someone else about it, but only six per cent will actually do something.

This passive reaction is quite normal since audience members come to the meeting to be entertained or informed, not to participate. If a meeting is to accomplish its purpose of bringing about a change in the audience, the speaker is confronted with a barrier before even starting. Modern educational philosophy states that learning takes place more readily if the learner is involved in the problem and participates in its solving. But in a large meeting each person remains an individual with no responsibility for the meeting's progress, no involvement in the problem. The result is, little learning and almost no change brought about.

Often large meetings result only in the audience identifying themselves with the speaker; no thought is given to what is actually being said or how it can be applied. In contrast to this, is the opposite and equally uneffective reaction, that of the rejecting of the speaker by the audience.

The communication in the typical meeting is one way—from the platform to the audience: a situation which hardly makes for co-operation, planning and learning. The speaker is only able to gauge the effect of the talk on the audience from the intangibles such as facial expressions and bodily movements.

One method of obtaining audience participation is for the leader of the meeting to ask the audience to form themselves into listening groups. Each group or team would be responsible for listening to the speech with specific questions in mind. At the end of the speech the teams would be given the opportunity to break into smaller "buzz sessions" or "six-six sessions" for about ten minutes, in order to discuss their reactions to the speech. Each group appoints one person to report these reactions to the whole audience by writing them on a blackboard. These are then discussed by a

A miscellany of topics for the consideration of the rural homemaker

by AMY J. ROE

panel selected at random from the audience and the next steps of action decided upon.

This combination of methods involves the audience very definitely in problem solving. It makes possible complete participation by the audience, improves communication between the platform and audience, enables consensus to be secured.

The audience-listening team is an effective method to bring about deeper involvement and more critical evaluation of a speech or panel presentation. The audience-representation panel is effective because it is seen by the entire audience to be truly representative; its selection has not been predetermined.

In the case of small groups the discussion method of teaching is much simpler. The very fact that the group is a small one determines this. Once again the speaker can employ certain techniques to achieve the purpose of the meeting. Since people are moved to action usually not by logic but by emotion, three methods which can stimulate emotions are: role-playing, group dramatics and group decision.

Role-playing is a discussion technique which attempts to get maximum participation of a group

through acting out an example of some problem or idea under discussion. The other members of the group watch and observe the spontaneous performance. It has been shown that if the audience identifies itself with the rules or observes critically one aspect of the play, greater learning results. When the playing is over, the members of the group join in discussion. Role-playing is thus an integral part of the discussion method.

In group dramatics each person acts out an assigned character. Several people may have the same role instead of just one. This, as in the case of role-playing, results in discussion.

The third method is the group discussion with group decision and individual commitment to common goals. It differs from the usual discussion method in that it aims to involve the participants and to commit them as individuals to carry out definite actions toward goals agreed upon by the group.

The foregoing present a general picture of typical meetings and how they might be improved. It is evident that the purposes of the meeting, whether they be to inform, inspire, solve or plan action, cannot be met adequately unless attention is given to what is happening to the audience. There is need for more balanced concern with what will be presented from the platform, and with how the audience receives the platform presentation, what it does with it and why.

And There Is No Peace

JEHAN, who walked the streets of a great city, stopped a passer-by and looked into his face. "Tell me," he asked, "why there is no peace in your face, but only unrest and weariness. All day and for many days I have walked along the broad, lighted thoroughfares and through the narrow, darkened alleys, but nowhere have I found peace. In not one face was it written. Why?"

"I do not know," answered the man.

"Is it because of your hurry and anxiety? And why do you hurry and why are you anxious?"

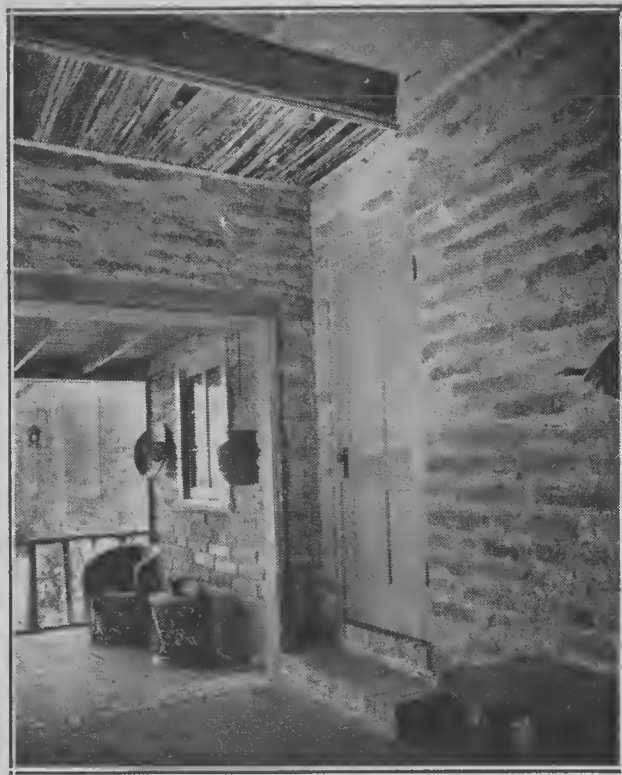
"I do not know," answered the man.

"Truth, love and happiness are around us everywhere. Those who seek them humbly and with faith will always find them. But those who seek them feverishly and with emptiness in their hearts will swear that such things have no existence upon this earth. To hurry after them is to have them flee from you. To follow them slowly, with wonderment and joy—and many times with sorrow and pain—is to have them turn their faces toward you and blind you with their loveliness. And what better possessions are there than these? They hold the core and sum of life and all the hope of our eternity. But it cannot be that you search for these things for your face is strained, your feet race and your hand curves like the talons of a carrion bird. What is it, then, that you look for?"

And the man said: "I do not know."

"Truly, I do not wonder that I have found no content in you," murmured Jehan sadly, "for without wisdom there can be no peace but only the shallow satisfaction of shallow things. You cry, 'Happiness, Life, Freedom!' but you have none of these. You dance and sing upon your broad and lighted streets, you shout slogans in your narrow, darkened alleys—never resting, always seeking—and when I ask 'Why?' you answer, 'I do not know.' And by that is your sentence written."—Gilean Douglas.

If I had my life to live over again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once a week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature.—Charles Darwin.



An Attractive Back Entrance

WHAT about the back entrance to your house? This is the one that is in constant use by the members of the family and frequently by visitors. Its appearance should be attractive. All too often there is apt to be a clutter of articles about it, awaiting suitable disposal. Odd bits of equipment, tools and even pieces of lumber are dropped or hung there. Articles, not needed in the house, are sometimes set outside the door, until it is decided what to do with them.

Now with the approach of spring, there comes a general desire to tidy up the place, to get rid of clutter. Why not start with the back entrance. If there are steps, they should be of an easy rise, firm and level. Uneven surface, loose or broken boards are a definite accident hazard. A tidy and attractive back entrance invites a restful pause—anticipation of the cozy hominess of the kitchen within, and of the refreshing view and air of the out-of-doors.

Books for The Asking

SINCE it has been acknowledged for centuries that man does not live by bread alone, it is a curious fact that in Manitoba some 390,000 rural residents are making so little effort to avail themselves of the good reading and informative material offered without charge by their provincial government.

Two years ago the Public Library Service, Manitoba Department of Education, was established with headquarters in Winnipeg, and has on its shelves, at 146 Notre Dame Avenue, many thousands of books available for a one-month period, at no cost to any rural resident. This new system is not to be confused with the Department of Education library, situated in the Legislative building, that offered a similar public service in the early thirties. It now caters exclusively to technical and required classroom reading for school teachers.

The Public Library Service functions at present in Manitoba under two projects—the Open Shelf and the Travelling Boxes. The Open Shelf is the means by which an individual may write into Winnipeg for books of a specific nature, and these will be selected by a member of the staff and mailed, with return label enclosed, without charge to the reader. This scheme is intended primarily for those who live in communities where no library exists, and on file are many faithful readers making use of this service for recreational reading, the raising of turkeys, the study of chemistry, advice on the care of handicapped persons, or almost any subject.

The Travelling Library, a quite different scheme, is also handled by the staff librarians in Winnipeg. Here boxes of books are prepared and shipped to any small town requesting them. Each box contains between 25 and 30 titles of wide interest—the latest best-seller, sports stories, historical novels and some on hobbies. The boxes are set up in a central spot such as a general store, the post office or community hall, and are so constructed that they may serve as showcases with the books in full

view. This type of service has operated for a long period in various parts of North America to take care of library needs on the fringes of settlement, and does not by any stretch of the imagination take the place of locally established and maintained libraries complete with librarians to provide professional and technical guidance.

THERE are very few towns with libraries in Manitoba. Only Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin operate on a public tax-operated system. In other centers where libraries exist most of them contain only books of a recreational nature, lacking those of a scientific or educational quality which

so often form the basis for an extended adult education. Yet any municipality can increase its collection if it wishes to take advantage of the co-operative method provided by a regional library service.

In fact, no community can afford to be without a modern library if it hopes to retain its youth when other nearby areas are providing such agencies of education and culture. Certain features contribute more than others to the fact that one district holds more readers than another, but

books to individuals in more than 20 nearby centers.

A regional library such as this is the answer to the problem of bringing books within reach of all. It is estimated that not less than a dozen are required in any single province. It is unrealistic to attempt to give adequate reading service by box or mail from Winnipeg to readers say at Churchill or Norway House, when a regional library situated at Flin Flon or The Pas would handle the northern part of the province much more efficiently.

How the public library service functions in Manitoba through the Open Shelf and Travelling Library. Now with legislation permitting formation of regional libraries, one asks why rural people do not read more

by NAN SHIPLEY

investigation proves that the chief factor lies in the easy accessibility to books. In all small towns where there is no library, magazine dealers report phenomenal sales of the so-called "pocket editions"—more than 90 per cent of which are reprints of famous—and infamous—books!

A good example of the earnest desire of one community for a public library was shown by the people of Brandon when in 1944 (before the Public Library Act of 1948 that provides government assistance) they taxed themselves for its support to the amount of 50 cents per capita. While this is somewhat below the figure of one dollar considered the minimum for fair library service, it has established and maintained an ever-growing library, complete with trained librarians, circulating some 77,000

In this matter we would do well to consider the progress made by Saskatchewan since their Regional Library Act was passed in 1946 when financial aid was extended by the provincial government toward initial book stocks and maintenance, and provided reading for more than 1,000 outlying districts. Saskatchewan libraries have kept apace with their northern development. Good books are now within reach of her trappers, lumbermen and the hundreds of employees of fish plants.

To heighten and sustain interest three annual scholarships of \$600 each for training in library work are offered by the Saskatchewan Department of Education, the first such grants in North America!

Library legislation was first instituted in Canada in 1851 and, back



Mrs. I. J. Joy and Mrs. B. Ekstein, librarians in charge of the Public Library Service.



A Travelling Library being packed ready for shipment to a rural point.

ward as our reading habits are, it is gratifying to find that Canadians are now reading more than ever before, although library service is accessible to scarcely more than half the people. In England only one person in 1,000 lacks the opportunity.

A radio presentation or movie production of a famous story will often revive interest in a book, and place it at the top of the request list for many months. Current events programs and farm and citizen forums arouse interest in many subjects, and listeners write asking for material dealing more fully with the topics under discussion.

Winston Churchill's books are perennial favorites, while at present in rural Manitoba there are many requests for such books as *The Immortal Lovers*, *The Aspirin Age*, and *I Leap Over The Wall*. The how-to book is always popular—women ask for books of instruction on needlework, child training and handicrafts. Men and boys want information on model making and woodwork ideas.

In the field of fiction, the mystery story is always the favorite, but there are certain "good reader" districts in which there is a noticeable swing from fiction to biography and history, as readers progress from books of pure entertainment to those of learning and serious thought-provoking matters.

But the Public Library Service has discovered that children are the greatest readers, and they are eager to develop these junior enthusiasts through their school selections.

The Service in Winnipeg at 146 Notre Dame Avenue is constantly adding to its large stock by the purchase of new books released annually by publishers and by procuring rare collections offered for sale at auction. Thousands of books were sent from England as part of their Red River Valley flood campaign—though not all of them reached the Public Library Service, the bulk rightly replenished lost books in southern Manitoba towns. Additional volumes will be made available as the public demands.

Millions of dollars are spent on schools, hospitals and roads. We recognize their value and expect to be taxed for their maintenance, yet very little support is given to the supplementary education provided by adequate library service.

For one dollar per year—less than a radio licence, and a little more than the price of a single movie—Manitobans could have access to more entertainment, information and instruction than can be assimilated in a long lifetime! A knowledge of science, all the arts, history, and current world conditions awaits the reader. Journeys into arctic regions, jungles, strange places and odd customs may be experienced before the comfort and safety of our own fireplace.

Without libraries there is a serious gap in our educational and recreational structure. Without regional libraries Manitobans are denying themselves advantages enjoyed by the residents of most other provinces.

How are you guided in your choice of books to read? Is it aided by access to a library, influenced by radio and press book reviews or by recommendation by friends? We welcome letters telling the story of a good community library or how you make a choice of books to read. Letters should be short and addressed to The Countrywoman



Simplify meal-making with the new FRIGIDAIRE "Wonder Oven" Electric Range



You actually have two separate ovens when the movable Divider heating unit is in the center position. But for most of your baking and roasting, you'll use just the upper half of the Wonder Oven—which saves on current.



When you have an unusually large roast or a lot of baking to do, simply move the Divider heating unit to its bottom position. Then you'll have one oven nearly twice as large—big enough to hold a 30-pound turkey!

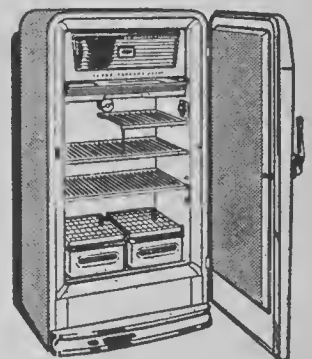
HERE'S THE ELECTRIC RANGE you've been waiting for. A range that gives you the convenience and time-saving features of double-oven cooking—in a single "Wonder Oven"! Yes, in Frigidaire's exclusive "Wonder Oven" you can bake and broil in the same oven at the same time! Roast meat in one oven at one temperature, while baking rolls or potatoes in the other oven at a different temperature. For the "Wonder Oven" can be used as *two* ovens, each with its own heating units and automatic controls—or, in just a few seconds, it becomes one extra-large oven.

Other features include Radiantube Cooking Surface Units, Cook-Master Oven Control, two-speed electric Time-Signal and Triple-Duty Thermizer Cooker.

SIMPLIFY FOOD-KEEPING WITH A NEW FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATOR

New Master Model MO-81 has total capacity of 8.1 cu. ft. Full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds 41 lbs. of frozen food. Has full-width Chill Drawer, aluminum shelves that can't rust, large-capacity twin Hydrators, new spring-powered door latch, one-piece cabinet construction. Made for once-a-week shopping!

There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, Leaside, Ont.



FRIGIDAIRE

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Blue Ribbon Tea
Red Label

Quality...

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CONSTANT TOP QUALITY

ONLY ONE FLOUR GUARANTEES YOUR MONEY BACK PLUS 10% IF YOU'RE NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

THIS GUARANTEE WITH EVERY BAG

OUR "MONEY BACK PLUS 10%" Guarantee

Robin Hood Flour is GUARANTEED TO GIVE YOU BETTER SATISFACTION THAN ANY OTHER FLOUR MILLED IN CANADA. YOUR DEALER IS AUTHORIZED TO REFUND THE FULL PURCHASE PRICE with AN EXTRA 10% IF AFTER TWO BAKINGS YOU ARE NOT THOROUGHLY SATISFIED WITH THE FLOUR, AND WILL RETURN THE UNUSED PORTION TO HIM.

Robin Hood Flour Mills Limited
Charles Ritz, President

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VANCOUVER, CALGARY, MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, HAMBURG, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, MONCTON

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THE GUARANTEED ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR
Robinson Hood Flour Mills Limited
VANCOUVER, CALGARY, MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, HAMBURG, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, MONCTON
This flour contains impurities

TUNE IN —
"MUSICAL KITCHEN"
MONDAY — WEDNESDAY — FRIDAY
TRANS-CANADA NETWORK!

Robin Hood Flour

Liver Once a Week

New and tasty ways to serve this distinctively flavored meat

TODAY homemakers realize the advantage of serving liver often. Rich in high-quality proteins, vitamins and minerals it is so good nutritionally one can't afford to omit it from the week's menu.

The family will look forward to liver as a special treat, too, if it is carefully prepared. To keep it tender fry or broil it quickly for a very short time or cook it long and slowly. Serve veal or calf liver fried with bacon or onions. Less tender and less expensive beef and pork liver can taste just as good, however, but give them a little extra cooking.

Dress the meal up with the subtle flavor of sour cream, mushrooms, sausage or onions and the family will ask for liver at least once a week.

Creamed Liver

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 lb. sliced liver | 1 medium onion |
| 3 T. flour | 1 to 2 c. canned mushrooms |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| ¼ tsp. pepper | 1 bay leaf, if desired |
| 2 T. fat | |
| ¾ c. cream | |

Dip sliced liver in flour, seasoned with salt and pepper. Brown in hot fat in a heavy skillet. Add cream to liver. Cover with onion slices, then mushrooms; add crushed bay leaf. Cover and cook over low heat for 30 minutes. Serves 4.

Spanish-Style Liver

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 lb. pork liver | 2 T. Worcestershire sauce |
| 1 c. diced onion | 1 tsp. salt |
| 4 slices diced bacon | 2 T. flour |
| 2 T. fat | ¼ c. water |
| 2 c. tomatoes | |

Cut liver in 1-inch strips. Dip in flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Melt fat in skillet. Brown onion and bacon; remove from pan. Brown liver well in fat. Add bacon and onion, tomatoes, Worcestershire sauce and salt. Cover. Cook 20 minutes. Mix flour and water. Thicken gravy. Serve with rice or noodles. Serves 4.

Liver in Chutney Sauce

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1½ lb. liver | 5 T. fat |
| 3 T. flour | 1 c. sour cream |
| 1 tsp. salt | ½ c. chutney |
| ¼ tsp. pepper | |

Wipe liver with a damp cloth. Dredge with flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Brown well in hot fat for about 8 minutes. Drain well; pour out fat and add sour cream and chutney to pan. Add salt and pepper to taste. Simmer until cream is thick and smooth. Arrange liver on a hot platter and top with sour cream mixture.

Liver Patties

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1½ lb. beef liver | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| ½ c. minced onion | 2 T. flour |
| 2 eggs | 6 slices bacon |
| ¾ tsp. salt | |

Cover liver with boiling water; simmer for 5 minutes; drain. Grind liver and combine with well-beaten eggs, minced onion, flour and seasoning. Shape into 6 patties. Wrap 1 slice bacon around each patty. Fasten with a toothpick. Brown.

Spicy Liver Ring

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 lb. beef liver | 1 T. grated onion |
| 1 lb. pork sausage | 2 beaten eggs |
| 2 T. chili sauce | 2 c. dry crumbs |
| 2 T. horseradish | 1 c. water |
| | (if desired) |

Cover liver with boiling water; simmer 5 minutes; drain. Grind liver and combine with remaining ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Fill well-greased baking pan or 9-inch ring mold. Set in pan of hot water. Bake at 350° F. for one hour. Unmold on cookie sheet. Return to oven 4 to 5 minutes to brown.

Liver with Mushroom Gravy

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 lb. beef liver | 5 T. shortening |
| 2 T. flour | 1 can mushroom soup |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| ¼ tsp. pepper | ½ c. milk |

Dredge liver in seasoned flour. Brown in shortening. Top with milk and mushroom soup. Cover and cook 20 minutes.

Liver and Macaroni

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c. macaroni | ¼ c. chopped celery |
| 1 lb. beef liver | ¼ c. bacon dripping |
| ¼ c. flour | 2 c. canned tomatoes |
| 1 tsp. salt | |
| ½ tsp. pepper | |
| ¼ c. chopped onion | |

Add macaroni to 3 quarts boiling water; add 1 T. salt. Boil 8 minutes. Drain and rinse. Cut liver in 1-inch pieces. Dredge in seasoned flour. Brown liver with onion and celery in bacon drippings. Add canned tomatoes and cooked macaroni. Blend 2 T. flour and ¼ c. water; add to mixture to thicken. Simmer 10 minutes.

Baked Liver

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 lb. beef liver | 2 beef bouillon cubes |
| 2 large onions | 1 tsp. curry powder |
| 1 c. chopped celery | 4 tsp. salt |
| 6 T. shortening | |

Roll liver slices in seasoned flour. Brown the onions, celery in hot fat; remove from pan. Brown liver in same pan. Place liver in casserole. Pile onions and celery around liver. Dissolve bouillon cubes in 1½ c. hot water. Add seasonings. Pour over liver; bake at 350° F. 30 minutes.



Serve creamed liver with onions and mushrooms for an extra-special dinner.

Hearty Desserts for Spring

Satisfy spring appetites with an old-fashioned pudding



Family and friends will welcome this tempting apple-coconut dessert.

SPRING days bring extra out-of-door activities for the children and men of the family. To satisfy appetites sharpened by brisk spring winds serve them hot and flavorful steamed or baked puddings. With a pitcher of rich cream or plenty of whipped cream they make the perfect ending to a family dinner.

The apple-coconut pudding is a slightly different version of the old-fashioned apple pudding. It takes but a minute to make if you have on hand some make-your-own mix. It can be made, too, from the basic ingredients.

The orange upside-down cake, the plum roll and the cherry dumplings will add fruit to winter meals. Another canned fruit will taste equally good in any one of them.

Apple-Coconut Pudding

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 c. sliced tart apples | 3/4 c. flour |
| 3 T. lemon juice | 1 egg |
| 1/4 c. brown sugar | 1/4 c. milk |
| 2 T. melted butter | 1/2 c. sugar |
| 4 T. shortening | 1/2 tsp. vanilla |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | 1 c. shredded coconut |
| | 1/4 tsp. salt |

Combine apples, lemon juice, brown sugar and butter. Spread over bottom of an 8-inch pan and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 20 minutes. Sift flour, salt and baking powder in a large bowl. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse cornmeal. Beat eggs, milk, sugar and vanilla together. Stir into flour mixture; add coconut. Pour the batter over the partially cooked apples. Continue baking 30 minutes or until top is golden brown. Serve hot with cream. Note: 1 c. make-your-own mix may be substituted for flour, shortening, baking powder and salt.

Prune Pudding

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1/2 c. shortening | 1 c. flour |
| 3/4 c. sugar | 2 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 egg | 1/2 tsp. salt |
| 1/4 c. all-bran | 12 cooked pitted prunes |
| 2/3 c. milk | |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | |

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg, beat until light and fluffy. Soak all-bran in milk; add flavoring. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add to first mixture alternately with bran and milk. Put drained, stoned prunes in bottoms of greased custard cups; fill two-thirds full with batter. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 25 minutes. Serve hot with a sauce made from 1 c. prune juice, 1 T. cornstarch and a dash of salt. Cook

until thick and clear then add 3 T. lemon juice and 1/2 tsp. grated lemon rind.

Devil's Food Pudding

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 3 squares chocolate | 2 eggs |
| or | 1 T. hot water |
| 3/4 c. cocoa | 1 tsp. soda |
| 1 1/2 c. sugar | 1/2 c. shortening |
| 1 1/2 c. milk | 2 c. flour |
| | 1 tsp. vanilla |

Melt the chocolate; add 1/2 c. sugar and 1/2 c. milk and cook until smooth. Beat 1 egg and add to chocolate mixture; cook two minutes longer, stirring constantly. Cool; add soda dissolved in hot water. Cream shortening and 1 c. sugar together. Add egg well beaten, then the cooled chocolate mixture. Add milk alternately with the flour and beat well. Add vanilla; turn into greased pudding mold. Cover tightly and steam or oven poach for 2 hours. Serve with whipped cream or hard sauce.

Graham Cracker Dessert

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 3 eggs | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. sugar | 1/2 c. chopped walnuts |
| 1 c. graham cracker crumbs | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | |

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored; gradually add sugar and continue beating. Mix together cracker crumbs, baking powder and salt; add to egg mixture; mix well. Add walnuts and vanilla. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into 8-inch square pan. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) for 40 minutes. Cool slightly. Serve warm with whipped cream or vanilla ice cream. Serves 9.

Plum Roll

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 c. sifted flour | 2 c. drained canned plums |
| 4 tsp. baking powder | 1 tsp. lemon juice |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 1/2 c. brown sugar |
| 3 T. shortening | 1/2 tsp. cinnamon |
| 3/4 c. milk | |

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening; add milk. Roll dough on a lightly floured board to a 1-inch thickness and rectangular shape. Spread well-drained and stoned plums on dough. Sprinkle with lemon juice, brown sugar and cinnamon; roll up like a jelly roll. Bake in a buttered pan in a moderate oven (375° F.) 30 minutes. Serve hot with the plum sauce made from the juice drained from the plums. Serves 6.

Cherry Dumplings

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 c. flour | 1/2 c. milk |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 1 1/2 c. drained canned cherries |
| 1/4 tsp. salt | 6 T. sugar |
| 2 T. butter | 6 tsp. butter |

(Continued on page 76)

Deliciously different!



And Apple Cake is fun to make with amazing new fast DRY yeast!

You never need worry again about quick-spoiling cakes of perishable yeast! For the wonderful new Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast stays fresh and full-strength for weeks without refrigeration, right in your pantry!

If you bake at home, you'll be thrilled with the results of this new fast DRY yeast! Make delicious rolls, buns, fruit rings, dessert breads and the scrumptious Apple Cake that's featured below. (No new recipes needed. One envelope of dry yeast in any recipe.)

Keep on hand a month's supply of Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

Appetizing APPLE CAKE—NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water,
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast! Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald 1/2 cup milk
Remove from heat and stir in

1/4 cup granulated sugar,
1/2 teaspoon salt,
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth. Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten.

Beat well, then work in 2 1/2 cups once-sifted bread flour.

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples. Sprinkle risen dough with 1/4 cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,
1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon,
and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about 1/2 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour. Serve hot, with butter.



Thriller-diller Dessert!



MAGIC'S MAGNIFICENT GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

SIT serene in your accomplishments, Madam! You know the thrilled comments on your cake making are merited—for you planned and baked this magnificent Magic dessert cake *all yourself!* You know its velvet-rich texture and sumptuous flavor will match its triple-toned beauty—thanks to Magic Baking Powder!

Smart cooks wouldn't dream of being without Magic—for that touch of sure perfection in everything they bake. Magic's famed dependability insures your ingredients—*yet costs less than 1¢ per average baking.*

GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

1/3 cup cocoa
 1 1/2 cups fine granulated sugar
 1 1/3 cups milk
 2 cups sifted pastry flour
 or 1 3/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour
 3 tps. Magic Baking Powder
 1/2 tsp. baking soda
 1/2 tsp. salt
 9 tbsps. butter or margarine
 2 eggs, well beaten
 1 1/2 tps. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Combine cocoa and 1/4 cup of the sugar in a saucepan; gradually blend in 2/3 cup of the milk; bring to the boil, stirring until sugar dissolves; cool thoroughly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining 1/4 cup sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in cold chocolate mixture. Combine remaining 2/3 cup milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a

time, alternating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Cover one layer of cold cake with the following Ginger-Cream Filling: let stand about 1/2 hour then cover with second cake. When filling is set, top cake (or cover all over) with whipped cream; sprinkle with toasted sliced almonds and chopped ginger and serve immediately. Or cake may be topped with any desired frosting.

Ginger-Cream Filling: Scald 1 1/2 cups milk and 2 tbsps. cut-up preserved or candied ginger in double boiler. Combine 1/4 cup granulated sugar, 2 1/2 tbsps. corn starch and 1/4 tsp. salt; slowly stir in milk mixture. Pour back into pan and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until smoothly thickened; cover and cook, stirring occasionally, until no raw flavor of starch remains—about 7 minutes longer. Slowly stir hot mixture into 1 slightly-beaten egg; return to double boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, for 1 minute. Remove from heat; gradually stir in 1 tbsp. butter or margarine and 1/4 tsp. vanilla. Cool this filling thoroughly before spreading on cake.

Shoes for the Family

Some of the points to consider in the purchase of a new pair of shoes

by LILLIAN VIGRASS



Choose children's shoes with full-cut uppers, ample toe room and snug-fitting heels.

fitting heel; the fleshy foot which requires a short vamp and roomy toe; and the combination last has been created to take care of the foot with the broad forepart and a disproportionately slim heel. A high arch needs a shoe with a long vamp, the normal arch must be fitted so that the entire arch contacts the shank of the shoe and the low arch needs a shoe with an arch support or with a shank curved to high arch lines.

Children's shoes when purchased should be at least an inch longer than the toes. They must not, however, be so large as to interfere with the development of the foot. The heel must fit around the top to grip the foot well and the arch should follow the natural arch of the foot. The soles should be flat, firm and pliable, never stiff or slippery. The type with full-cut uppers, ample toe room and a snug heel in

FOR downright comfort and peace of mind there is nothing like well-fitted, good-looking shoes. One feels their pleasant, correct fit and is assured of many months of complete ease with a neat appearance.

A good-looking shoe depends upon good construction and the use of high quality materials. Shape and appearance are only maintained, however, if the fit is good. An incorrect fit puts an extra strain on some sections of the shoe causing unsightly bulges and cracks. If the fit is poor, shoes wear out more quickly as well as being uncomfortable.

Never let the size number alone guide you in buying a new pair of shoes. Make sure the shoes feel right even when your full weight is on them. Check, too, that the heel is snug, that there is no inclination for the shoe to gape at the instep, that there is sufficient toe room and that the shoe fits the arch. The vamp length must coincide with the length of the foot from arch to the ball of the foot, and the break or part of the shoe which bends most easily must be over the joint of the big toe.

Fit is determined by the length, the width and the shape of the shoe. The shape, in turn, is determined by the last on which it is made. There may be only one width given when a shoe is sold but there are four essential widths used in the making of the last. Width at the ball of the foot is necessary to allow room for the crosswise arch to spread with body weight. The correct measurement of the instep assures comfortable lacing and trim lines. A measurement is also made midway between the ball of the foot and the instep. This part of shoe must hug the arch to keep the foot from working forward in the shoe. The heel must fit well. If too long, it will slip up and down, if too short, it will press on the back of the foot.

The lasts are made to fit three main types of feet—the thin foot which requires a long vamp and a snug-

soft, pliable leathers such as elk, calf or kid are best. Buy laced shoes for the infant or small child, oxfords for the school child or, for girls, the simple strap shoe. It may be advisable for parents not to buy as good quality shoes for their children and plan to buy them more often. In this way it is easier to keep up with the rapid change in children's sizes.

ONE can judge how well the shoes she is now wearing fit by the location of the worn places. If the sole is worn close to the toe or if the upper is wrinkled, the shoe is too short, especially from the heel to the ball of the foot. If the uppers bulge it is due to too narrow a sole, and if the heel is pushed under it means too short a shoe. If the heel is worn on the inside edge more support is needed under the arch.

Every woman's shoe wardrobe should include a shoe intended for wearing when working at home. Worn-out dress shoes for home wear are not an economy but rather a menace to the health and well-being of the wearer. Sneakers and bedroom slippers not only lack support for the feet but cause poor posture and greater foot discomfort than any other type of shoe. They don't rest the feet as one works, they allow the feet to spread so that other shoes are uncomfortable and they do more than anything else to make many housewives appear so poorly groomed at home.

Good construction and fine materials are essential if a shoe is to wear well and appear smart. Many factors of construction cannot be seen in the finished shoe and so we learn to depend on the manufacturers for good quality. The leather used, the lining, the type of thread, the fineness of the stitching and the details of workmanship all enter into the composite rating of the shoes. The shank of the shoe must be made of steel, not soft iron. It will then spring as one walks.

While leather is considered the best

material for shoes, the fact that a shoe is all leather does not guarantee its quality. Good leather has a fine grain, is flexible and firm. Poorer grades may have a coarse grain, stretch too readily or tend to be brittle. For uppers, calf is the most commonly used leather. It appears in numerous grades and many finishes. Side leather is a coarser leather than calf but, if of good quality, is excellent for sport shoes, children's shoes and is the only inexpensive leather of a weight suitable for heavy work shoes. Elk is a type of side leather with a special smoked finish. It is used for work shoes or in a lighter weight for children's shoes. It scuffs fairly easily.

KID is a more expensive leather used mainly for dress shoes. It is soft and porous, but durable, and so may be worn most of the time by a person with very tender feet. It scuffs more easily than calf. Kangaroo is a high quality, tough leather with a fine grain which does not scuff. It is non-porous, and tends to hold the heat.

There is more wear in the composition soles than in leather. These are the sturdy soles seen most often on children's and men's shoes. They look like leather, are flexible, firm and waterproof. Insoles of all shoes, however, must be of leather as these composition materials cannot be worn next to the skin.

Fine kid linings are very expensive so often the heel and quarter lining only are of kid with a cotton vamp and toe cap. The counter of every shoe should be of leather. Wrinkled linings often occur in children's shoes and are due to poor quality materials and low quality workmanship.

When a well-made shoe is fitted on a last it is shaped and tacked in place by an experienced workman. It is then left on the last for several days to dry thoroughly to the shape of the last. A low quality shoe, however, may be removed in as little as 12 hours. It will probably lose its shape after a few wearings. Handwork is minimized on low quality shoes; in fact they are made on an assembly line somewhat as doughnuts are made. If they fit, fine, otherwise your feet will suffer.

Cost price of a pair of shoes is determined by many factors. The cost of the last is high. The first last for each fit is made by hand by skilled craftsmen. Although other lasts are then contoured to the same shape the number of different lasts required is very large. They include, in women's shoes alone, at least all the sizes and half sizes from four to nine in all widths from 4A's to 4E's. Shoes in that many sizes and at least 55 styles mean a large stock for wholesaler and retailer. The customer helps pay for the capital invested and also for the retailer's risk of not selling the complete size range. Bulk buying in a mail order store may reduce overhead. Here, however, the cost of exchange is so high that again shoe prices cannot be low.

Buy the best shoes you can afford. This is not necessarily the most expensive shoes for high-style footwear; exclusive lines or shoes made of fancy leathers may be more expensive yet not wear as well as the more moderately priced shoes. Select them for the occasion for which they will be worn and be guided by good sense as well as style sense. The discriminating consumer balances all details of fit, material, construction, style and suitability when judging a pair of shoes.

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*Trade Mark



This pretty Montreal housewife and mother, age 24, models her favorite Gothic* Bra . . . shows how exclusive Cordtex* inserts do *all* the Uplift.



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A Hobby Is the Answer

For pleasure, profit and contentment get your young people interested in a hobby

by KATHERINE HOWARD

TO paraphrase an old song, "How ya gonna keep 'em, down on the farm, after the work's done?"

While the boys on the farm were working as hard as they knew how, cutting the crop, combining or threshing, fighting their exhilarating battle against time and winter's imminent approach, there was no hint of boredom in their lives.

But when the hectic days are over, then the long winter nights bring monotony in their train. Radio programs have only a certain appeal. Reading, to many young people who are full of energy, does not provide any outlet for their creative faculties. Unless they have a definite project to take up their excess energy they will be headed, in the family car or truck to the nearest town, and the movies or a dance, too many nights a week.

The solution to the problem of how to check the aimless dashing here and there, by the young folks, is hobbies. The family of happy youngsters is the busy and enthusiastic one. When every young member has his own particular pursuit, contentment and interest reign. This contributes to the satisfaction of father, who doesn't have to spend each evening wondering how long the new car tires are going to last, and to the relief of mother, who can't help worrying when it gets to the "wee sma' hours" and the boys are not yet home.

The type of hobby does not matter. If one of the boys decides to take up the violin, shut your ears as he scrapes away painfully, and console yourself with the thought that he may turn out to be another Menuhin.

If another buys himself a camera and makes up his mind to develop and print his own negatives, don't suddenly open the door of the dark room he has made out of his bedroom, and spoil his efforts; and forebear to pass deprecatory remarks about the dim atmosphere that appears on the positives of his first attempts.

If your daughter discovers she has an artistic side to her nature and requests a set of oil paints and a canvas, get her one if you possibly can, and encourage her to work at her painting, even though the smell of turpentine offends your nostrils, and she uses one of your good dinner plates for a palette.

When the younger boys express a desire for fret saws and plywood, invest in a fret work outfit for them, and discover how happy it makes you feel to see their earnest concentration as they follow the pattern; and their delight as they proudly present father with a pipe rack, and mother with a photograph frame.

That youngster is rare indeed who does not respond to the allure of making something with his hands, learning some musical instrument, or taking up some art or craft. In many cases it is the disinterested attitude of the parents which cause the would-be enthusiast to shrug his shoulders and say, "Oh, I couldn't learn to play the sax . . . My folks would kick at the racket . . ." or "Gosh, I'd like to try to make a set of marionettes, but

everyone at home would laugh."

One of the happiest homes I have ever known, is that of a friend who has five boys, and each one has a different hobby. The eldest plays the guitar and sings, the second boy draws and paints everything he sees, and his efforts are never ridiculed or belittled by his father and mother. A third boy makes models out of wood, and has become so adept at turning out model tractors, trucks, miniature farm buildings and animals, that he has sold several and has more orders than he can fill. The two younger boys have not yet definitely decided what hobby will occupy their spare time.

Their interest and enthusiasm in the projects they take up are exceedingly stimulating to visitors to their home, especially when contrasted to the bored attitude of many young people.

So for pleasure and profit, for happiness and contentment, get your young people interested in a hobby, even though it may result in a little extra noise and confusion in your living room and disturb the quiet serenity of your evenings. It will keep your youngsters "Down on the farm," and will certainly give you a new and fresh outlook on life, yourself.

Hearty Desserts

Continued from page 73

Sift flour, baking powder and salt and cut in the 2 T. butter. Add milk and knead the mixture lightly. Roll the dough 1/4-inch thick in a rectangular shape. Cut into six square portions and place 1/4 c. cherries, 1 T. sugar, 1 tsp. butter in the center of each portion. Fold over the edges like an envelope and place them in a buttered baking dish with the folded edges up. Bake 15 to 20 minutes and serve hot with clear cherry sauce.

Orange Upside-Down Cake

1/4 c. butter	1 tsp. grated
1/2 c. brown sugar	orange peel
1 1/2 c. white sugar	1 3/4 c. flour
2-3 oranges	1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 c. walnut halves	2 1/2 tsp. baking
1/2 c. shortening	powder
2 eggs	3/4 c. milk

Peel and slice oranges (13 slices). Melt butter in a 9-inch pan. Add 1/2 c. white sugar and brown sugar; heat slightly and blend. Arrange orange slices in pan with walnut halves between. Cream 1 c. sugar and shortening. Add well-beaten eggs and orange peel; beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk. Pour batter over orange slices. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 30 minutes. Let stand 2 or 3 minutes; invert on large plate. Serves 8.

Chocolate Mint Pie

1 T. gelatin	1/2 c. sugar
1/4 c. cold water	1/4 tsp. salt
2 squares	2 drops oil of
chocolate	peppermint
1/2 c. boiling water	9-inch baked pie
3 eggs	shell

Soak gelatin in cold water 5 minutes. Cook chocolate in boiling water, beating until smooth. Remove from heat, add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Beat egg yolks slightly, add sugar and salt. Slowly add chocolate mixture. Add oil of peppermint and chill until partially set. Whip egg whites until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in 2 T. sugar. Fold into chocolate mixture; pour into baked pie shell and chill until set. Serve with whipped cream.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

You'll be surprised how quickly a bad winter cough can be relieved, when you try this well known recipe, universally used throughout Canada. It's no trouble to mix, and costs but a trifle.

Into a 16 ounce bottle, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex; then fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. This makes four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils and tastes fine.

Quickly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the phlegm, helps to clear the air passages, and soothes the irritated membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in distressing coughs.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its soothing effect on throat irritations. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.

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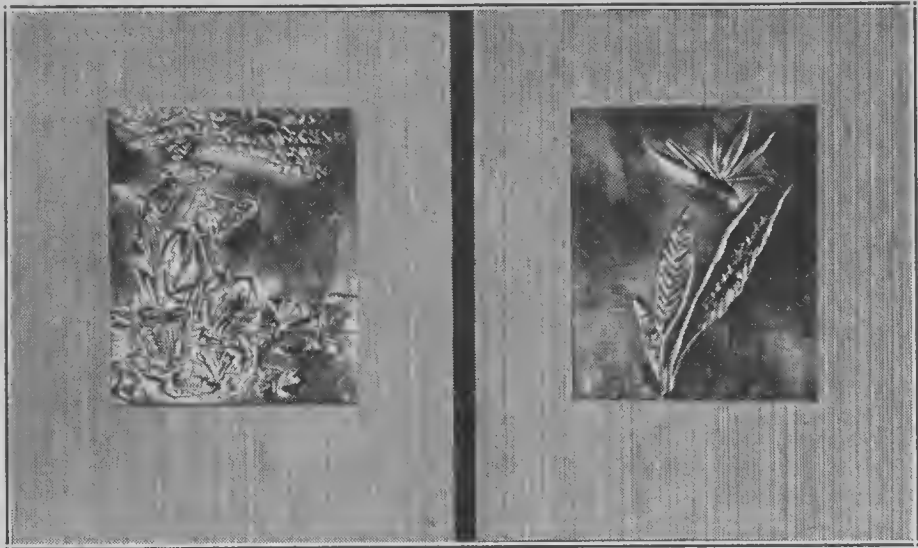
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Striated plywood frames accent polished sheen of copper-tooled pictures.

Copper-Tooled Pictures

An adventure in picture making which gives most effective results with little work

by JEAN RICHARDS

WHEN I saw my first copper picture I was most impressed. It appeared to be made of a copper sheet with a design carved into it, an amazing and, no doubt, a most difficult craft. Upon inquiry, however, I found the picture is pressed in or tooled onto the back of a sheet of copper foil and takes but a few hours to make. The design is raised on the front of the copper foil by the tooling and gives the appearance of a picture made in three dimensions.

The copper used for making these pictures is a foil similar to a heavy lead foil. It comes in large sheets and can be purchased quite inexpensively from any handicraft shop. This is the only material you must buy once you decide to make a copper picture. The equipment for tooling can be found in your own home or one may purchase a complete copper-tooling kit from a handicraft shop.

First of all you need a felt pad about 10 by 12 inches. The felt can be the cheap kind that is placed under carpets, or you may use any soft material which gives a little, but has body to it. You also need a hard work board, 10 by 12. Any substance with a hard, smooth surface, such as glass or plywood, will do.

For tools use a knitting needle or sharp skewer as a "tracing tool." For a "round detail tool" whittle a piece of wood into a knob then sand it until it is smoothly rounded. The blunt end of the skewer will do equally well. The third tool needed is a "flat pressing tool." This is flat on one side and slightly curved on the other. Try a small piece of dowel sawn in half. Add to this collection of tools a piece of fine steel wool for polishing.

The first design attempted should be very simple. I suggest a flower such as a daffodil. Seed catalogues have an excellent assortment of designs. Others may be purchased at a hobby shop or make simplified designs from pictures you have on hand of ships, birds or a simple scene. Place the copper sheet under the chosen design so the tracing will be centered on it. Tape the picture to the copper at the top securely.

Working on the hard board and holding the tracing tool as you would a pencil, trace the outline onto the

foil. Press fairly hard so the outline can be seen clearly on the copper. Remove the copy and polish the right side lightly with the steel wool to remove surface marks and scratches. Now place the copper foil, polished side down, on the felt pad.

Start tooling by using the round detail tool and pressing in on the back of the design where a curved surface is desired on the front. That is, press *inside* the design and down into the felt pad. Press in as far as you want to raise the pattern out from the surface on the reversed or polished side. You are actually working in three dimensions, therefore you have background and foreground areas to consider. The background should be perfectly flat with the design raised to the middle and foreground areas. One part of the picture should be pressed in more than another to give it precedence in the picture and to bring it further into the foreground. Use the knitting needle for the finer lines.

After awhile you may want to make a pattern on the background and leave the design smooth. Even then work with the three dimensions. The most prominent part of the design, that is the part that stands farthest out from the background, is the most pressed-in on the work-side of the design. It may be helpful to shade the design on paper with a pencil. The lightest part is the nearest to the foreground and therefore the most pressed-in part of the picture.

Do only a small amount of tooling at a time, using the round detail tool. Then the flat pressing tool is used on the right side of the picture to make the contour lines clean cut and to keep the background flat. Place the

* * *

Material needed:

A felt pad, 10 by 12 inches; work board, 10 by 12 inches of plywood, glass or other hard, smooth substance.

Tracing tool—a knitting needle or sharp skewer.

Round detail tool—a blunt skewer or knob.

Flat pressing tool—a small piece of dowel, a pencil or round willow stick split in half.

Fine steel wool.

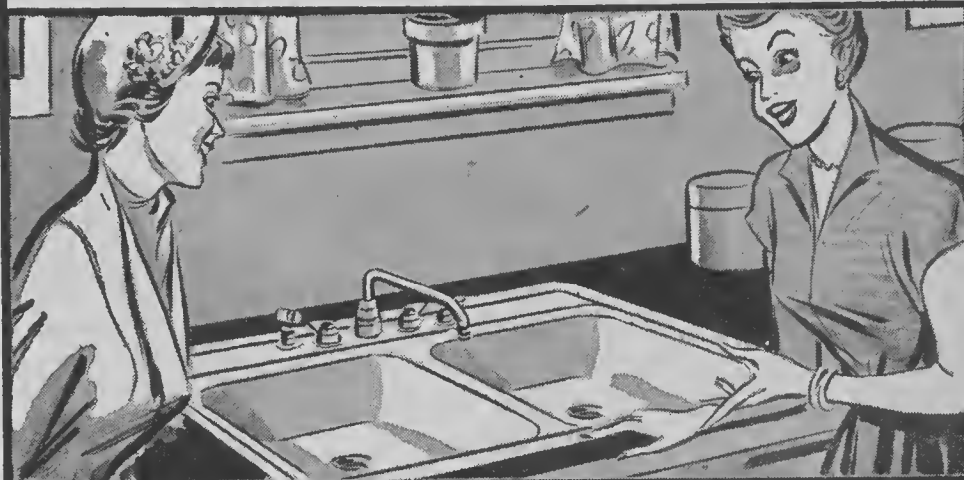
Copper foil—comes in sheets costing about 45 cents a foot.

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Wallpaper

MAKES A Home

OUT OF A HOUSE



There is a time when every farm couple comes face to face with the fact that it costs a lot of money to make their house look like the dream homes in magazines. But you can do wonders for a pittance if you go about it the right way.

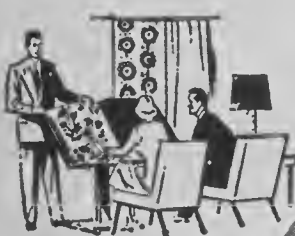
The place to begin obviously is with your walls because, as any interior decorator would tell you, walls are the beginning of any decorative scheme. You can give your walls warmth and personality plus drama in boldness of pattern and contrasting colour. You can do all this simply, easily, and economically with wallpaper. You'll hardly believe it until you see what new life and beauty wallpaper can bring to dull drab walls.

Farm people by the thousands have found that wallpaper makes a wonderful livable home. They have found it economical and immensely practical. A lot of them have even hung their own wallpaper. It's no trick with Sunworthy Waterfast Wallpaper... both paste and finger marks wipe off easily with a damp cloth.



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Ask your Sunworthy Wallpaper dealer about "PLANNED DECORATION". From his new stock of Sunworthy waterfast wallpapers he will help you select the wallpaper which will blend perfectly with the rest of your home furnishings. For friendly, expert help in making a home out of your farm house, see your Sunworthy Dealer.



Sunworthy

Waterfast

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CW-5107R

picture right side up on the work board and go carefully around the outside contours of the design with the slightly curved edge of the tool. Use the flattened part to smooth out the flat surfaces.

It is important not to hurry but to proceed firmly—and slowly. Do not try to do too much at once until you really get the feel of the copper. Then a picture can be done in one evening, a flower in an hour or two.

When you have tooled your design as much as you think necessary check it for a naturally rounded contour with, definitely, three dimensions. Like a painter, be on the lookout for clean, sweeping lines and uncluttered detail. If the rounded surfaces are lined, or not as smooth as they should be, work at them again patiently.

To finish the picture, place it right side up on the work board and polish the surface lightly with steel wool for five to ten minutes. Then the surface may be covered with clear lacquer which is applied with a small piece

of cotton, dipped in the lacquer and rubbed on.

The best finish, however, is to "antique" or darken the copper with liver of sulphur (obtainable at any drug store). Dissolve a few grains in a half cup of water and rub it over the polished surface with the steel wool until the copper becomes black. Wash the picture in cold water and allow to dry by evaporation. *Do not rub.* When dry, polish with dry steel wool until you get the desired color tones. Then lacquer the entire picture.

Copper pictures can be framed in ordinary picture frames, cardboard frames or in striated plywood. Cover the cardboard frame with monkscloth which is cut three inches larger than the frame and with a one-inch fold-in at the inner edge. Glue in place on the back and tack the copper foil picture to it.

The graining of striated plywood makes a most effective framing. Cut each frame of the size desired from one piece of wood. Sand it well then tack the copper sheet in place onto the back of the frame.

Identify Your Own

*How well do you know your own things?
Could you describe them in detail?*

by EFFIE BUTLER

RECENTLY, while shopping, I began to wonder about the time.

I looked at my wrist. It was bare. I had lost my watch. "Call at our service bureau," said a sympathetic clerk. "It may be turned in to the Lost and Found department."

After retracing my steps to counters I had visited, with the hope my watch might be peeking out from under a bath towel or sweater, I did as the clerk suggested.

"Yes! A watch was turned in a few minutes ago," said the gentleman. "What was the make of the one you lost?" My mind was a blank. I'd worn my watch almost daily for ten years. I'd seen the name countless times in small, but clear, script on its small gold face.

"Well, do you know where your watch was purchased?" This I was more sure of and mentioned a well-known jewellery firm. After a few more questions, some which I could not answer, I received my watch which I was sure was mine from its complete familiarity.

If you think this mental condition particularly weak, please get yourself a pencil and a piece of paper. Now jot down a complete description of your own watch, diamond ring, fur coat or anything else you consider valuable. When finished compare your jottings with the article. If they are not any too accurate don't worry. Familiarity dulls awareness. Chances are you could describe a new coat you looked at in a shop window more accurately than the one you are wearing. This little test may convince you—like the watch episode did me—that memory can play tricks.

In this day of mass production many things are alike. While you may know beyond question an article is yours, it is sometimes necessary to convince someone else. If you have

had difficulty identifying your silver, china and accessories at a "clean-up" after a church supper or community picnic place small pieces of adhesive tape, with your name written in indelible ink, on the bottom of your dishes. The ink may be renewed if it becomes washed out. These identification tags will hasten the work and save you much fuss.

In the case of watches, guns, typewriters, sewing machines, and practically all appliances with a motor, identification is simple if you know the serial number. It is a good practice to make a note of these in a specified notebook as soon as you purchase anything in this class. Are you sure it was your vacuum cleaner you got back when you sent it to be cleaned and oiled? Certainly, all repair shops are reliable but mistakes have been made. But there is no need to worry on this score if you can check your serial number.

One woman I knew ripped the lining of her expensive new fur coat far enough open at the bottom to write her name on several of the skins with indelible pencil. She then overcast an inside seam with a bit of blue thread before resewing the lining. She would have no difficulty proving it was hers.

Ranchers and farmers find it very practical to make their cattle and horses more easily identified by branding them. A daub of paint serves well as a distinguishing mark on a sheep's woolly coat. To say your pet collie will answer to the name of "Chum" is not nearly sufficient identification if he wanders away and you find it necessary to advertise for him. Remember his distinctive markings.

If your testing reveals that you need a little brushing up on identifying your own possessions, get them out, look them over, and remember it may pay to know your own stuff.

Interesting Items

Attractive and varied articles for the needlewoman

by FLORENCE WEBB



Design No. K-134

Fair Isle Pullover



Design No. K-148

This particularly interesting sweater will appeal to women who like to work with more than one color and follow an interesting pattern. It is attractive both as a sports pullover or as a top for separate skirts. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 are all in Pattern No. K-148, price 25 cents.

Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, Winnipeg.

Note correct number and price of each.

Men's Scarf, Gloves



Design No. K-74

Shirt and Soaker

Here is a woolie outfit that stays "put," no separating between pantie-soakers and top and it's just right without sleeves when it's warm, and with open-down-the-front jacket when it's a bit cooler. Design No. K-134, price 25 cents.

Crocheted Gloves



Design No. C-306

New York shops are showing these bulky string or wool gloves with suits and coats. They're crocheted in yellow and other bright shades and they go to town, to school or to business with fashionable airs. Sizes 6 to 7½ are included in the pattern No. C-306, price 25 cents.

Triangle Socks

Here is a new version of the ever-popular diamond socks, only this one works up ever so much faster with only a few colors to get tangled and cross stripes to separate the triangles. All sizes are included in the one pattern. No. K-164, price 25 cents.



Design No. K-164

Here we have the scarf and gloves to match sweater and socks No. K-60 and K-64 from the December issue. Again there are the three motifs in the one pattern so you can match up the set complete. The gloves are well fitted and come in small, medium and large (nice for dress wear). Pattern is No. K-74, includes both scarf and gloves, price 25 cents.

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GILLETT'S FARM HINTS



HOW LYE CAN HELP YOU WITH ALL FARM CLEANING

Did you ever consider how much time is spent each day in cleaning on your farm? It's probably many hours when you add the household cleaning chores (such as dishes and floors) to those around the farm — stables, barns, poultry houses, milking equipment, etc. One of the best ways to cut down on this cleaning time — and still do a thorough job — is to use Gillett's Lye. 3 teaspoons of Gillett's Lye to a gallon of water is an excellent cleanser for all household purposes. It lifts grimed-in dirt right out of floors, cuts through grease, and thoroughly deodorizes as it cleans. Even food baked on to cooking utensils is quickly and easily removed with Gillett's. The above solution strength may also be used to clean all farm buildings. It makes short work of the messiest jobs, and leaves equipment sanitary and fresh-smelling.

CLEANING DRAINS

Slow running or blocked-up drains are usually caused by an accumulation of grease in the waste pipe which is impossible to move by the old-fashioned plunger method. To clear blocked drains pour in 3 tablespoons of Gillett's Lye, leave for half an hour, then run through cold water. To keep drains running free use 2 tablespoons of Gillett's once a week. It's a good way to keep those plumbers' bills down! Full strength Gillett's is also an excellent cleaner for inside and outside toilets.

SOAP FOR 1¢ A BAR

Excellent, low-cost household soap can be easily prepared from leftover fats and Gillett's Lye. 10 oz. of

Gillett's (one small tin) and 4 lbs. of fat make 12 to 15 lbs. of soap. The whole job takes only 20 minutes, and no boiling is required. Simple directions for making soap by this process will be found on every tin of Gillett's Lye.



PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

Gillett's is particularly recommended for cleaning buildings housing animals or poultry. Besides being a highly effective cleanser, Gillett's actually disinfects as it cleans, killing many parasites, viruses, microbes and other agents that cause disease. Regular use of Gillett's to clean your farm buildings is a big step towards maintaining good health in your flocks and herds. Get Gillett's Lye next time you buy.

GLF-91

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Beauty Means Color and Line

Choosing clothes and makeup to bring out individual loveliness

by LORETTA MILLER



Phyllis Calvert, British star, emphasizes simplicity in clothes and makeup.

THE most becoming shades of clothes and the most flattering shades of makeup go hand in hand to make a more harmonious picture. Although women's fashions may not seem to belong to the beauty picture, it is this editor's belief that everything that has to do with one's appearance belongs together, because the right style for the figure is as important as the correct placing of rouge on the individual face.

A face that is long and thin certainly should not wear cheek coloring far out over the cheeks or feature a hairdo with a center part unless the length of the face is to be exaggerated. For better balance, the girl with a thin face should part her hair far over on either the right or the left side, and cheek coloring should be worn over the entire cheek and blended quite close at the sides of the nose. Whether the rouge should be placed high or low on the cheeks must be determined by the individual by the trial and error method in front of her mirror.

Lips that are thin and not too well shaped should have a most careful application of rouge. First the cupid's bow should be outlined and, if necessary, slightly exaggerated. Then the outline should be filled in and the application blended smoothly with the cushion of one finger. If the outline is to extend a little beyond the lips it is important that this little deception be carried out subtly so that the lips will appear naturally well shaped. Sometimes a darker shade of rouge may be used for the outline while a lighter shade is blended over the lips. This aids in giving the lips a more definite cupid's bow. All excess coloring should be removed by placing a facial tissue between the lips and closing over it, or by erasing excess coloring with a tissue.

A NOSE that appears too large may actually not be so but may appear out of proportion only because the whole face is too thin. Because there are as many different noses as there are faces, it is impossible to put down any hard and fast rule for making the nose appear in better proportion. However, a few tricks with powder and rouge in front of the mirror will soon show the careful observer that even a too large nose can be made to appear smaller. As an example: a nose that is too long, thin and pointed can

be given the illusion of being almost tilted by a very light shadow of rouge under the tip of the nose, and even a lighter shadow of rouge over the sides of the nose at the nostrils. It is very important that every application of rouge, whether made to the lips, cheeks or at the sides of the nose be very light, and well blended, so that the outline is smooth. Powder should be used sparingly on the too prominent nose in order not to call attention to this feature.

A light touch of rouge smoothed and blended well over the too prominent chin will seem to bring this feature into better balance with other features. The shade of rouge is determined by the natural skin tone, but it never should be brilliant enough to call attention to its application.

Collars that fit snugly just above the collarbones and beads that hug the neck are most flattering to the too long, thin neck.

The young lady with thin face and fine features is generally slight of body and most often wears her clothes smartly. Wise, indeed, is the girl who makes the most of her figure and wears clothes that carefully fit the body, allowing just enough looseness for perfect freedom of movement. For complete comfort for daytime or sports clothes, skirts may be full, either pleated or shirred, and jackets should be straight or only slightly fitted.

A face that is too round and full will appear at its best if cheek rouge is placed out on the sides of the cheeks toward the ears. Hair parted in the middle will help carry this illusion a bit farther and make the too full face appear longer and thinner and the features in better proportion.

Lips that seem too full and tend to overbalance other features can be made to appear in better proportion if the application of rouge is placed just inside of the natural outline of the lips and if a lighter-than-usual shade of coloring is used.

IF a receding chin is your beauty problem, here is a suggestion you will welcome: simply use your rouge puff lightly down over the sides of the face along the jaw line, discontinuing the shadowy effect just below the outer tips of the lips. Blend the rouged outline carefully so that no outline shows. Then use a light dusting face powder over the chin. The shaded effect over the sides of the face, together with the lighter chin, will give the chin the illusion of being more prominent.

Never use the choker type of beads or tightly fitted collars on the short, heavy neck. Rather keep any neckwear low in order to add length. Necklines cut in V shape and beads that hang down over the chest will give length and so add an illusion of slenderness to the too short, heavy neck.

The girl with amply proportioned figure should study well her clothes in relation to her individual needs. Skirts that accentuate too generous hips and blouses or jackets that square the shoulders are taboo. Belts that hug or pinch in the waistline as well as



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skirts and dresses that seem to be bursting at the seams, have no place in the plump girl's wardrobe. Instead she should choose clothes that narrow the shoulders and hips and avoid wearing brilliant colors or prints that call attention to her figure. The quieter shades, as well as stripes and subdued prints will be found most flattering to the figure of too generous proportions.

Examine your hair and complexion as to their exact color values. If your hair and eyes are brown, your makeup should, in all probability, be on the orangey side of the color chart. If so, the best colors for your wardrobe will be the various shades of browns, greens, tangerene and reds with an orangey base. In fact, all the colors best suited to the brown-eyed miss will undoubtedly not appear in the wardrobe of the blue-eyed girl. Her best shades will be the various tones of blues, purples, greys, red with an undertone of blue and greens on the bluish side.

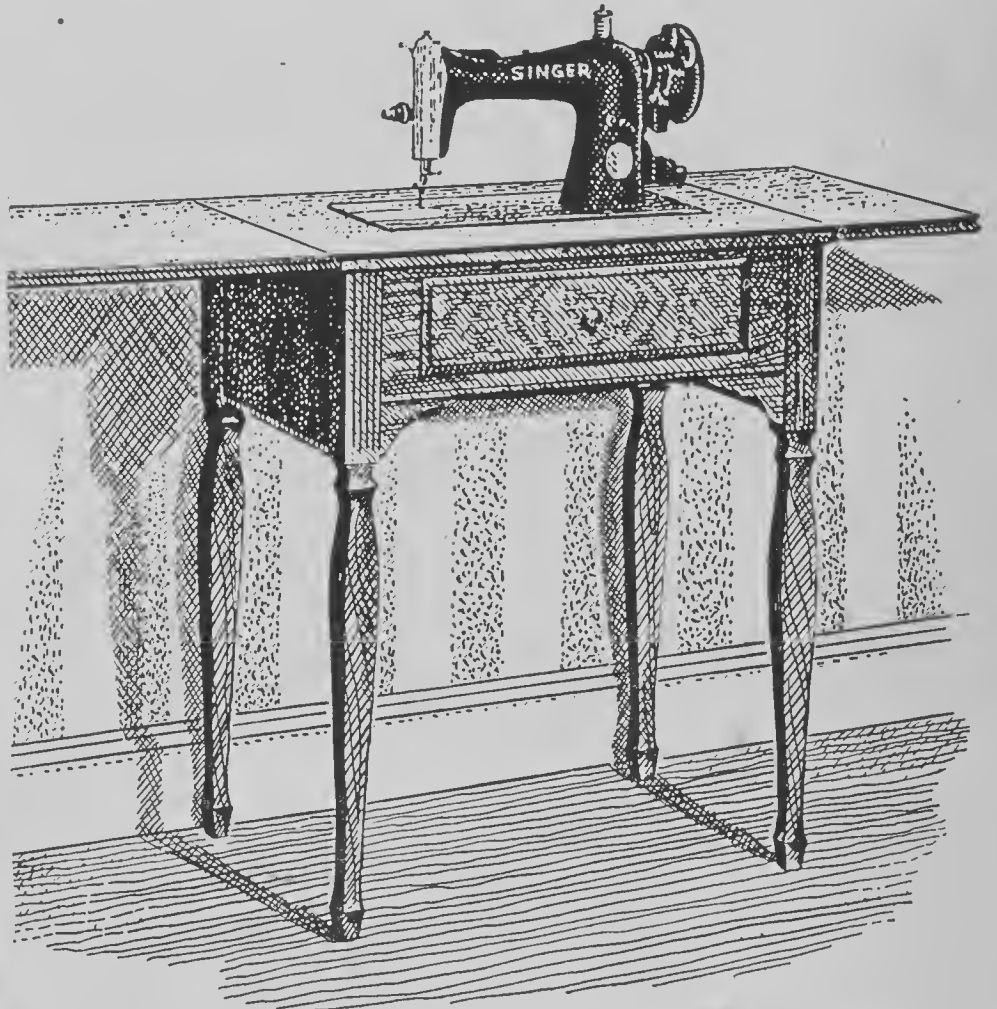
Child's Knit Dress



Pattern No. K-83.

So very young. So very pretty. She deserves a lovely little frock. This one she'll love—and so will you. We saw it first in New York where it was designed, and brought it home. The pattern is surprisingly simple and effective and the material used is baby wool, the non-shrink variety. All sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years, are in one pattern, No. K-83, price 25 cents.

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For a Slim Look

No. 3498—A slim basic dress in half sizes for the woman under five feet four inches. Wear it with flowers at the waist or shoulder, with crisp white collar and cuffs, or with a large bow at center front and cuffs to match. Skirt can be stitched at the sides as well as center front and back. Bow, collar and cuffs included in pattern. Sizes $12\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{1}{2}$ or bust measurements of 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 inches. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ (35) requires 4 yards 35-inch material; $\frac{3}{4}$ yard for collar and cuffs. Price 35 cents.

No. 8442—Figure flattery in an afternoon dress featuring a roll collar and novel cuffs on below-the-elbow sleeves. Shirring at the bust draws attention to the shaped yoke. Two unpressed pleats in the skirt join bodice seams to give a slim line even as they add fullness. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 20 requires $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 2738—This coat dress for the larger figure can be as dressy or as casual as you wish. Make it in a navy faille with white collar and cuffs for spring days or in a print for later on. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inch bust. Size 38 requires $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch material. Price 25 cents.

No. 3484—A spring suit dress specially sized for the woman five feet four inches or under. One-piece dress features twin tucks at the V-neckline, very brief kimono sleeves and a slim skirt with waist front darts and a low pleat. Jacket has nipped-in waist, rounded hipline and a low roll collar. Sizes $12\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{1}{2}$ or bust measurements of 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 inches. Size $18\frac{1}{2}$ (37) requires 5 yards 39-inch material for dress and jacket; 3 yards for dress only. Price 35 cents.

No. 3619—Another half-size fashion for the woman five feet four inches or under. Extra pretty in a printed sheer for summer. Add white organdy collar and cuffs. Skirt has side pockets, unpressed pleats at front and a three-gore back. Sizes $12\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$ and $22\frac{1}{2}$ or bust sizes 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 inches. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch material; $\frac{3}{4}$ yard contrast. Price 35 cents.

No. 3620—A dress to make of printed crepe for summer afternoons. There is figure flattery in the shirred bodice; the yoke and sleeves are cut in one and the flare skirt has eight gores. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 38 requires 5 yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

State size and number for each pattern ordered. Write name and address clearly. Note price. Patterns may be ordered from the Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.

Simplicity Patterns



Flame's Family

Continued from page 9

outcast from another valley, driven from it by men and dogs for similar sins in the past. With the birth of the young, seven weeks after mating, maddening memories, greater even than the maternal instinct and possibly whetted by it, had roused her uncontrollable appetite for man-fed meat.

The sun was high over the flats when she returned. Her gaunt sides bulged. Flame rose languorously to meet her and stood, uncomprehending, as she snapped irritably and slipped heavily into the den. Flame had proven himself a devoted spouse, digging the home, feeding Nip while she gave birth to the young. He was incapable of analyzing his mate's behavior now, for even in the animal world, the conflict of reason and passion engenders its own guilt complex.

That afternoon Giles descended into the valley carrying a rifle and shovel. He had studied carefully the straight line of dainty prints in the soft earth and had, mistakenly, blamed Flame for the missing lamb.

The red fox crouched low in the fireweed, watched Giles scour the brushy banks of an incline sloping down to a long-dry slough. The slough, once a beaver bottom, humped eastward, narrowing to a neck of whip-willows and dry grasses that marked the western perimeter of a wide backwash. This, in turn, swept in a quarter-mile curve southward to the river.

Patiently Giles searched the banks. Slapped by the stinging whip willows, torn by naked rose thorns, the man was relentless. He turned back at last, crossing the road to stare intently at the sun-traps on the poplar bluff. But the afternoon was waning, and reluctantly he started up the hills.

He returned the next morning to probe the poplar bluff. After a three-hour search he found the den, with its partridge feathers and small bones concealed about the saskatoon roots. He dug the hole out on principle and found it empty. In the night, Flame and Nip had removed the kits to a sandy groundhog den in a cherry thicket half a mile further west.

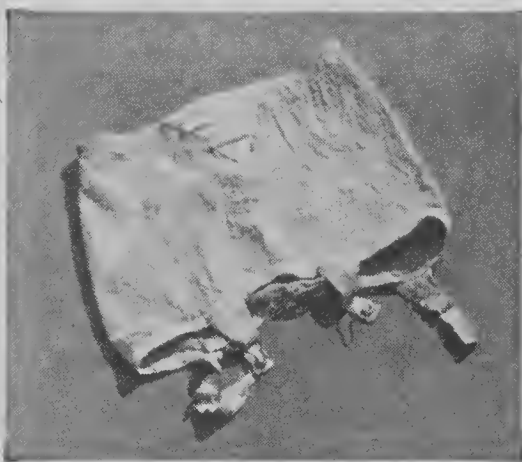
TEN days after birth, the pups ungummed bright almond eyes. They were Flame's first family, his pride and his wonder.

The catkins fell from the poplars, leaving the first lemon-yellow leaves to shiver in the breezes that stirred the hills at sundown. The days grew warmer; the kits played about the thicket far into the velvet-blue evenings.

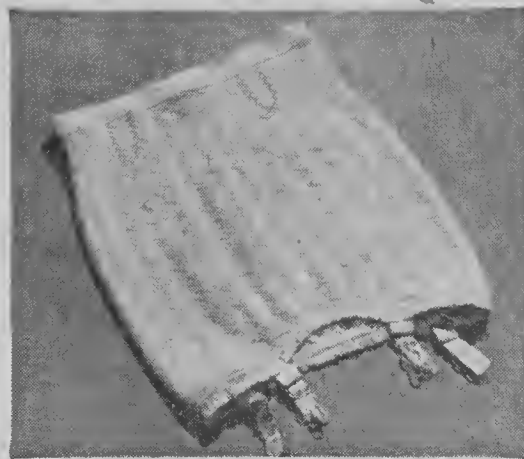
Long before they were weaned, the five were wrestling with Flame, biting the mother's tail till she cuffed them in irritation, playing pouncing games farther about the warm sands of the hillside. Now, to get away from them, the parents had to race from the hillside; returning, the young would meet them 50 yards or more from the den.

Each had its own characteristics and mannerisms. There was Tiny, the frail one of the litter from the start; Lefty, who never circled to the right; Tuff and Tip, a brother and sister team, who found their fun together; and there was Silver, the biggest and the boldest, a color throwback on his

Proof that your Gothic girdle keeps its shape longer!



Ordinary-knit girdle — photographed after only a few weeks' normal wear and rinsing care—looks as tired as it feels. Too tired to miss that one little garter, or to care about ripples or frays. *Much* too tired to flatter its owner's trim figure.



Gothic Locknit girdle—photographed after similar wear and care—looks *and* feels like new! Its Fabrilast* garters just can't twist or break away. And, through exclusive Locknit* design, your Gothic girdle can never run, ravel or fray. It *keeps* its lovely lines—and yours! See the *newest* Gothic girdles today.

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FRESH EGG
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parents. If he lived to maturity, he would not be a red fox, but a silver: on each shoulder, black and silver hairs were already distinguishable.

Of them all, Silver was Flame's pride. The red fox watched in amusement while the pup boldly led the other four up a sandy ledge to where an old black groundhog, spent his days eating bulbs and beetles and groaning. At Silver's signal, the five would pounce, seemingly from nowhere, causing the groundhog to tumble tail-first into the hole. When he emerged, teeth chattering in anger, the five were always back on their own ledge, seemingly innocent of the whole affair.

Foxes relish a feed of woodchuck and, indeed, can go down the average groundhog hole with ease; but Flame would not molest those in the cherry thicket. Should Giles come again, the presence of other burrowers would make identification of the fox den difficult.

At five weeks, the pups were completely weaned and ready to abandon the den forever, if need be. One day when the balms, immense now in their heavy leaves, hung limply in the heat, Flame and Nip brought no food to the ever-hungry brood. Tiny cried her disappointment; Nip snapped at her angrily and sent her sprawling down the hillside. School had begun.

Flame led his family eastward along a grassy cowpath and then down the dry slough center to the big backwash. Wary ducks, sighting the red brushes, shepherded their young to the middle of the water, keeping them well away from convenient logs down which a fox might creep. Flame deigned to scorn the ducks' suspicions: he was on simpler business today.

In wide-eyed wonderment, the young foxes discovered how to scare frogs and hop-toads from the mud. They pounced comically through the

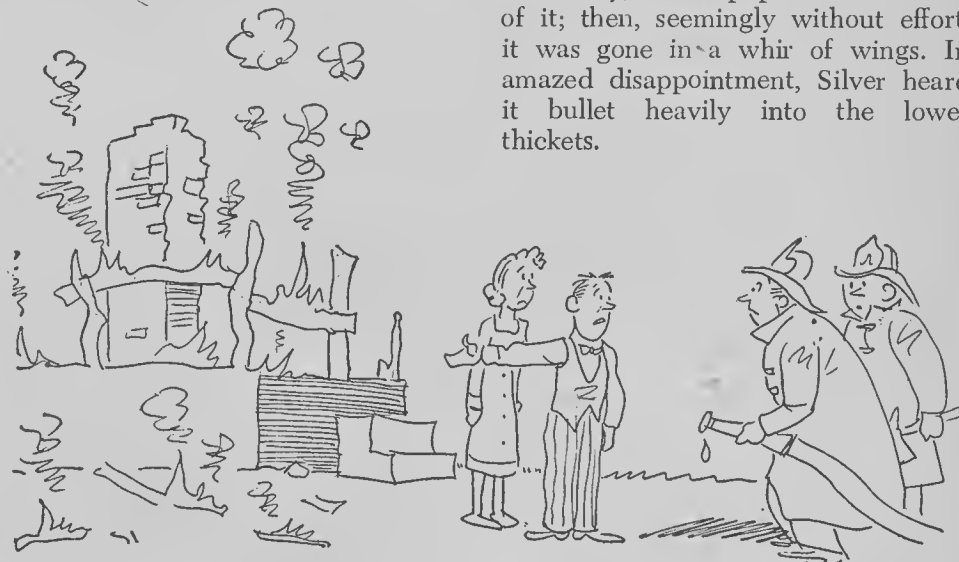
track them. He came to the water and stopped blankly. The others yapped, afraid they were either deserted or lost. Abruptly, Flame and Nip appeared to them, walking soundlessly on a high gravel shoal in the center of the stream bed. Lightly they jumped the trickle of water to the bank. They were teaching their young the value of water in fox survival.

The kits were tired when they trailed back to the den, but in succeeding days, their legs grew stronger.

Flame showed them easily remembered trails . . . short cuts . . . dead-falls under which they could slip, but which could delay a larger enemy. He taught them how to jump up and rest on a leaning tree . . . how to lie limp and motionless, as if dead. They played a hide-and-go-seek game in which one fox tried to track its brother, and catch-me-if-you-can game in which the hunted fox used his wits to shake off his pursuers. In his mute and patient way, Flame impressed on them the need to think quickly in emergency . . . to remember every detail of surroundings—never to forget.

This phase of education was supplemented each day by basic red fox principles of foraging. The pack haunted clumps of dark, shuffling spruce that tiered every cutbank, scaring red squirrels from their cone heaps, chewing the whitened skeletons left by squirrel hunters during the winter. They learned what grubs and beetles and bulbs were edible . . . that when pickings are poor on the flats, a muskeg or pasture may yield abundantly.

One afternoon as they bounded silently up the spruce slopes across the creek, Silver suddenly froze. To his nostrils had come a delicious musty smell that stirred sweet memories of his babyhood in the darkness of the den. Source of the smell was a ruffed grouse, sunning on a fallen log. Silver dashed forward, nose low; the grouse sat calmly, till the pup was within feet of it; then, seemingly without effort, it was gone in a whirl of wings. In amazed disappointment, Silver heard it bullet heavily into the lower thickets.



"It all started as a small fire. We were only burning the mortgage."

grasses, startled every time a frog jumped. Tiny, sidetracked by a grasshopper, pursued it merrily, till Nip snapped at her in anger and broke the spell.

When they had caught and tasted their first frogs, they filed to the narrowing river. Flame showed them decaying fish left from the great sucker runs of mid-May. They feasted greedily, for a fox is fond of fish in any state.

When the pups had finished these tasty morsels, they looked about in astonishment for their parents. Not seeing them, they began to cry out and circle in fear. Silver, at last, began snuffing the damp sand, trying to

The spruce slopes were always a favorite sunning spot for the grouse, and a short distance farther on, Flame showed his young the proper technique in grouse hunting. Instead of charging the sitting bird, he walked nonchalantly toward it. The grouse stepped off the log, ruffling its blue neck feathers. "Sic, sic, sic!" it taunted.

The fox moved again; the grouse headed toward a tangle of willows, the better to mock the foxes. When Flame stopped, the grouse stopped and taunted, fanning its brown-barred tail feathers.

Flame put his nose to the hillside, his eyes beaded on the grouse; his legs moved, but the motion was con-

cealed behind his loose, fluffed fur. The distance between the fox and bird lessened to some 15 feet. To the grouse, Flame's actions were hypnotic, for the fox was approaching without appearing to move at all.

Desperately shaking off the spell, the grouse darted toward the willows. Flame raised his head in well-feigned chagrin, made as if to turn back to his family, then suddenly pounced toward the grouse, sprinting at incredible speed.

Unnoticed to the bird, Flame had waited until the precise moment when the grouse was directly below a tangle of willows. It rose in panic, fouled and fell; beating its wings in a frenzied tattoo, it tried to launch itself again. Almost nonchalantly, Flame's white teeth snapped . . . The fox turned his head, the grouse held loosely in his jaws; its blood made tiny oily patches on the spongy floor of rusted evergreen needles.

Then, obeying a new emotion, Flame walked to Silver and dropped the grouse at the pup's feet. Nip and the other four watched mutely. Nip's jaw twitched; no longer did the male share his spoils with her, and she had been growing increasingly dissatisfied of late.

JUNE rains drenched the valley, and the foxes kept to the high hills. Lightning fingered the western sky at night, the backwashes filled with muddy water and bobbing debris from

the river. For days, gusts shook the drenched copses and sent tattered clouds scurrying over the hills.

After the rains, the days grew intolerably hot. The foxes lay in the mid-day shade and panted; and sometimes at sunset, a welcome breath of wind made tracks on the hillsides. The waters of Crooked Creek shrank to a bare trickle again, and emerald-green moss grew over the shallow-water rocks.

Flame's family ate berries in season, learned how to harass a coyote into giving up half its dinner; their patrols extended far up the valley, north to the school-section, sweeping east of the old road to home haunts. By the time September smokes blued the valley, the young were left a good deal to themselves, though at first the parents lurked in the background, to advise and guide. The pups were reaching the graceful maturity of young adults: except for Silver's, their coats were a silky red and black when the wind stirred the fur.

When the first shotguns began their dull coughing upriver, the foxes betook themselves to the stained broken grasses that fenced the beaver dams, to search for wounded and dying ducks. There were two great dams that year; the young scrounged the one east of the backwash, while Flame worked farther west, where an overcrowded colony had backed up water for almost a mile. Flame missed, keenly, the companionship of his first

family, but he understood full well that independence breeds its own wisdom.

It was now, however, that Nip's hunger for farm flesh demanded satiation. The strong taste of fall was in the air. First leaves began dropping heavily earthward in the dry bright of the afternoons; and on a night when moonlight splashed the valley in dappled paths, Nip took the five young up the hills.

That night, Flame was still upriver, content with what pickings the beaver dams might offer, and, if these were poor, intrigued by the gamble of trying to nab one of the mallards night-squatting like black stones on the rapids of the creek.

Silently Nip and her offspring emerged from the shadows of the scrub brush across the road from the farmyard. For the first time, the five young foxes surveyed man's most intimate domain . . . the buildings lumped darkly in the moonlight, the silent silhouettes of old, fox-wise turkeys huddled on the high ridges of the barn. They trembled.

Nip directed their attention to that year's gauche brood overhanging the ends of a hayrack between the barn and the pig pen. It was an easy raid. Turkeys are incredibly stupid at night . . . Giles' dog was closed in the barn . . . and for the first time, the young foxes tasted domestic fowl.

When they rejoined Flame in the chill dawn, the male fox observed,

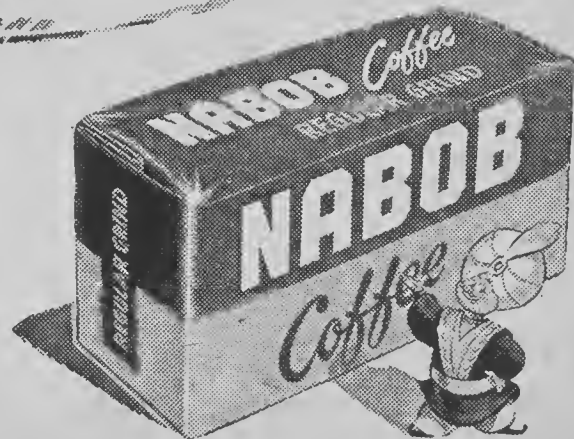
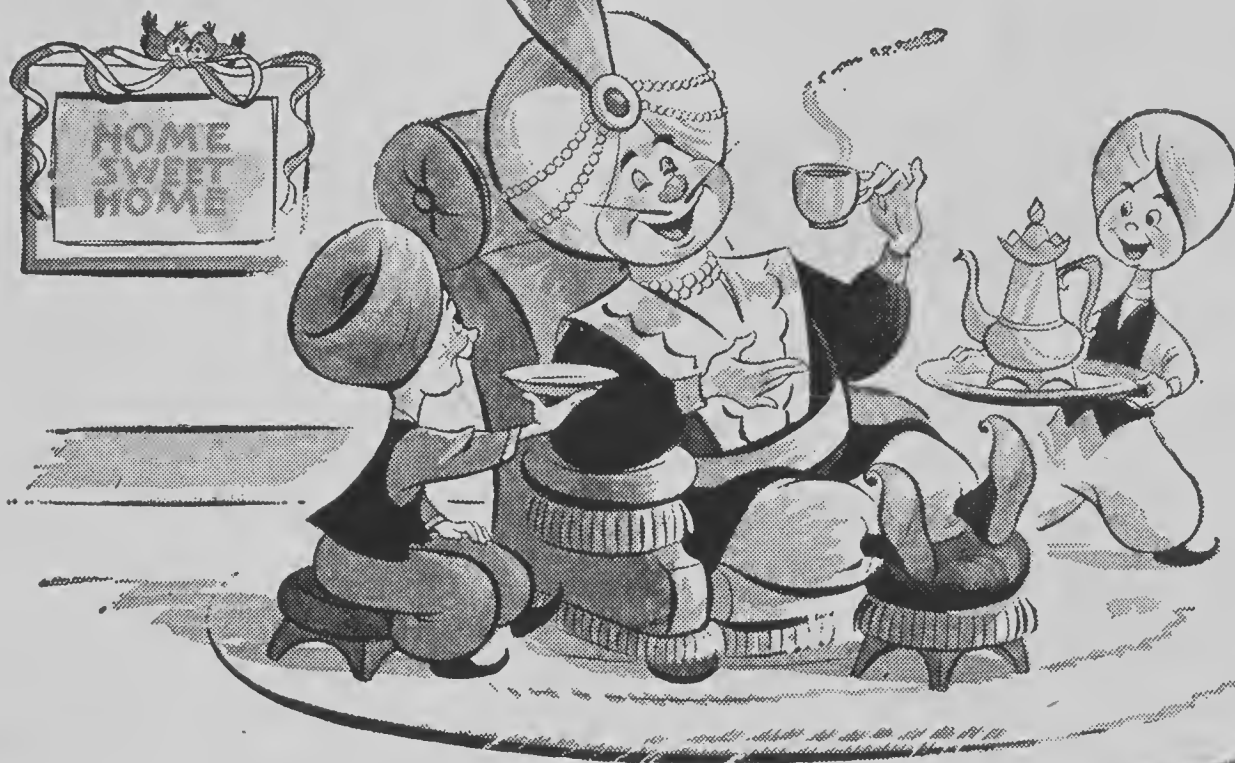
almost without expression, their kite-like appearance. Nip snapped at him without provocation, more irritable than ever before. In his own limited way, Flame understood. The wild world, like the human, has its aggressive and temperamental females; their natures are incapable of submission to the balancing judgment of their mates and, sooner or later, they desert, taking the young with them. Not experience but precognition left Flame sad.

He spent longer periods with the almost-grown pups. He played as the nights grew nippy, for foxes will race around stumps, barking and pulling each other's thick tails when the autumn moon is full. But it was not the same. The magic was missing. With the exception of Silver, the pups seemed to care little whether he was with them or not. Silver, though, still slept beside him; and to Silver, Flame still offered the choicest of his spoils.

SOON, Nip and the pups slipped from him again, assembling in the scrub as the after-glow of sunset burnished the evening skyline. Long shapes in the moonlight glided across the road.

This time, the turkeys had been herded from the roosts, but Nip headed intuitively for the henhouse door and the small, swinging panel, propped shut for the night. With a forepaw, she knocked the prop aside and let the young savor the excitement of fowl swept by sudden, nameless

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terror. Lefty and Silver crushed each other, in their haste to get inside.

Lefty rolled headfirst, without mishap, leaping for the sloped roosts. Not so Silver. He turned to take stock in the musty darkness; there was the sudden snap of steel, the biting grip on his front leg that caused the pup to jump in agony. For a week, Giles had set a trap after dark each night, springing it before the poultry came off the roosts in the morning.

In the chicken house, all was bedlam. Lefty, unable to get past Silver, who lodged himself and the trap in the opening, tore madly amidst the confusion of hysterical fowl, seeking another escape. Giles' dog, sleeping on the porch this time, tore across the yard, barking frenziedly.

Nip, stricken foolish with fear and agitation, did the only thing left to her. Leaving the young to scatter in retreat, she sought to aid them by cutting toward the cur, who gave instant pursuit. Greed is one emotion quickly killed by regret, and her red brush swept in chagrin as the she-fox sped away. She knew Silver and Lefty would never return.

So did Flame and the other strangely quiet young. In the cold dawn, the three pups tried to reckon what had happened. Flame, who would have left their education in traps till the snows came, lay silently, his muzzle resting on his forepaws. Nip sat on a hilltop, whining low, her ears lifted for thumpings in the grasses she would never hear again.

At last, she snapped at Flame savagely, then raced down the hills to the creek, to run uncaring all that day. The pups watched her go, comprehending only faintly; and, as is their way, would have followed if she had wanted them, for the tie that binds the young to their mother is always the last to break.

She left Flame shortly after. The pups trailed with her. When their paths crossed near some beaver dam or along the slopes of the backwash where he had first taught them to hunt, the pups would bound toward Flame, more from instinct than from the remembered joys of their babyhood with him. Their natures were still incapable of the sentiment that an older fox knows.

Passing a spot where he had shared a meal with Silver, strange, sudden pain would drag at Flame's heart; he would sit, a phantom figure in the sun, caught in the spell of his own heartache. Then a grouse would light on a sandbar . . . a mouse would squeak 50 feet away . . . and he would trot on, leaving the pain and the brief memories behind him.

INDIAN summer left the days languorous and warm again; each night the waters of the creek were a leaf-strewn reflection of the sunset.

Nip and the three young by-passing Giles' farm, raided different yards, striking once only, then moving on. Farmers said Crooked Creek must be overrun with foxes.

For Flame, loneliness grew more acute. Near the cherry thicket or the birth-den, the faint memories would spring to life. Emerging over the knoll where he used to sit, a sentinel for his babes, he would pause suddenly, lift his head and peer around him as if, at any moment, he would see Nip . . . or Silver . . . or any of the young waiting for his return. Sometimes he dreamed at night, as a dog does; he

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Interested applicants are asked to get in touch with the Public Welfare Division of the Province of Manitoba, 320 Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Inquiries received from persons living in an area not served by the Department will be referred to the appropriate agency.

would stir from his bed of frost-stiffened grasses and bark unhappily at the white moon.

The moss whitened on the outer stones of the river. The last of the waterfowl trailed from the backwash, and muskrats hurried to finish their rough black igloos of mud and cat-tails. Flame took to journeying westward, far upriver, to new valleys and unknown hillsides.

The weather stayed unusually mild, with open stretches on the otherwise glassed, black river. Then one evening, when the bowl of the sky was a pregnant grey vacuum, Flame saw the first thick, wet flakes of winter stab suddenly at the stiffened grasses and leaves. Out of nowhere, the wind began, making a roaring in the black bush above the hills. Flame cut to the shelter of a ravine, and soon the world around him was obliterated.



"This is my mother and behind her is her mother!"

It was a wild night.

Nip chose the storm-shrouded midnight hours to strike at Giles' sheep pasture. Huddled in the shelter of a coulee, the half-frozen sheep were more helpless than trapped rabbits. In normally "dry" cold, it would have been against all reason for the foxes to attack simply because the weight of an adult sheep is unmanageable to a fox; in this howling wet night-blizzard, they stood dumbly like snow-frozen lumps. Nip chewed and slashed at them like one possessed.

IN the false grey dawn, the wind died. The foxes slunk from the scene of carnage, too gorged to run. They foundered through the drifts, tails dragging, heading for the more level snowscape of the forests where they could sleep off their heaviness.

The sun wheeled out of the southeast, blinding in the clean blue sky. The pups gazed in wonderment at the mysterious world of winter . . . the dripping boughs . . . the twisted snow-spread underbrush.

Suddenly, a mile behind them, the deep baying of a hound sounded. It was joined by another. Giles and two neighbors, carrying rifles, had taken up the fresh trail of the marauders.

The hounds' baying stirred memories in the the she-fox. The dogs were not trained foxhounds, but they knew how to keep a fresh trail, and in close-up battle they would be deadly. Nip tried to disgorge the great weight she had eaten, and could not. Her heart pumping fear, she struck for the wind-bared hills where her trail would not be so defined.

In the bright of noon, the first rifle shots spanned from the distance, throwing snow into the faces of the tired raiders. Nip began to zig-zag, and the shots were more spaced. Sud-

denly, Tiny, lagging farthest in the rear, sat back in the snow; then she fell forward, red ears cocked loosely in death.

With Tuff and Tip, the old fox cut wearily in the direction of the river. She tried to signal her remaining young to separate, but in fear, as in fun, they stayed together. In a desperate effort to find easier travelling, Nip took to the almost bare ridges of the hills. Another hail of rifle shots spanned off the rocks and deflected from the stunted saskatoon bushes.

The shots soon lost their power to pump further spurts of fear into Nip's tiring-body. Her mouth was open, her tongue lolled, and she plowed blindly into the fence-high drifts at the bottom of the hills.

The hallmark of a fox's learning is that it uses its wits in emergency, but Nip, temperamental and self-willed for so long, knew only a blind instinct to reach the river now. In thick spruce that had kept the pine needles uncovered . . . in stretches of open water . . . she still hoped to shake off the long-legged loping hounds.

Meanwhile, on a high knoll west of the blindline, Flame heard the deep baying. He worked up to a snowy tangle of dried peavine and surveyed the stark drama on the flats below. Nip, head low, was still more than a quarter of a mile from the first body of open water left on the river. The two young, one on either side, were sliding from exhaustion. They were dropping behind, and the hounds were loping toward them in a pincers movement, trying to make the kill before they reached the water.

Flame stood a moment longer, and no man could have fathomed his mind. Recrimination has little expression in the animal world; pity has less. Yet foxes, more so than most animals, know moods of love and loneliness, of chagrin and despair. Perhaps in that moment there came to Flame a fleeting memory of Silver . . . of the happier days when his brood bounded at his heels. Perhaps the length of time nature compels a fox to stay with his young is measured not by the age of the young but by the actual hours he has given them.

At any rate, Flame slipped suddenly over the hilltop, a phantom of the snows now. He could not hope to battle the hounds; and master strategist that all foxes are, he knew instinctively the dogs would not be side-tracked from their tired quarries. And so, the supreme test of all he had learned was upon him: the battle of his wits against the combined forces of dogs and men.

Unnoticed to the hounds, baying more shrilly as the distance lessened, he skirted the snowy backwash till he was parallel to the almost exhausted Tip. The young she-fox caught sight of his flaming brush, as he stood sideways in a tangle of rosebriers. With new heart and the almost-pathetic faith of babyhood days, she cut toward it.

Flame led his offspring, caked with



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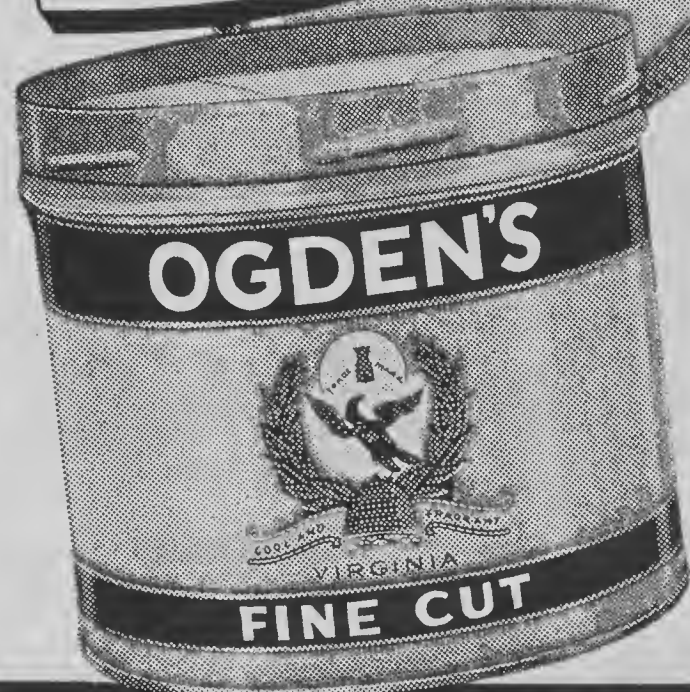
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matted snow, to the soggy-yellow center of the marsh, where spring waters and vegetative oils remained open almost until Christmas. The two waded a few feet through the smelly ooze, then Tip would have staggered across to the other side and blindly on again.

Flame guided her, instead, to an overhanging willow a few feet north of the same bank they had crossed. The big red leaped from the ooze to the dim shelter; Tip followed and fell, exhausted, against the shelter of the slough bank.

Stooping carefully out from under the willow, Flame sprang into the smelling ooze, splashing backward till he was in line with the descending prints. Then he tracked deliberately across to the west bank and clambered up, dislodging a drift of snow behind him.

Moments later, the first of the hounds hurled down the east bank, splashed through the already-dirty water and picked up the trail on the other side of the slough. He yowled madly.

slanting brush pile heaped with snow. Flame paused by the pile; Tuff understood a lesson almost forgotten; he leaped up, then walked slowly along the logs, settling himself carefully, till he was buried in the cracked snow.

FLAME'S brain, unlike the panicky Nip's, was cool in emergency. He had memorized every hump and tuft of grass for miles around. Above all, he had learned how to think—and he knew that Tuff's hiding place might be detected, if the hound stopped to wonder where the extra set of fox prints had gone. So he stood dejectedly until the hound sighted him again, then staggered as if exhausted along a brush-free beaver trail. The hound high-leaped forward; Flame left the scene in ten-foot bounds. The hound, by now slightly confused, lost his prints on the river again.

Emerging near the backwash once more, Flame led Tip out, hurrying her southward down the open reaches of the valley. Here the drifts were higher than ever, but well the fox understood that where the full force of the wind strikes the flats, the drifts pack hard.



"Is it fresh? Why, the calves still think daddy just went out for a walk!"

Quarter of a mile west, Flame turned direction and switched toward a well-remembered rapid that flowed below a cutbank. Deliberately he raced westward along the bank, leaving a straight line of visible prints; then he leaped out into the snow-crusted black water, picking his steps eastward as far as the rapid extended. He leaped to the south bank of the creek then, worked downstream until he was opposite the old backwash, and poked his head above the north bank of Crooked Creek.

The second hound had cut between Nip and Tuff. The hound and the younger fox sighted the fresh figure of Flame at the same moment. The hound slobbered excitedly. Tuff's heart dilated and constricted as it summoned last running power to carry it to the creek bank.

The waiting Flame wasted no time. In the follow-me stance—brush up, head looking back over his shoulder—he glided downstream. As Tuff splashed on the next rapid, the hound pitched headlong over the bank. He rolled to his feet and headed down the center ice of the creek.

There were only moments left to the exhausted pup. Open water ran less than 100 feet. Then came the smooth ice of the beaver dam. On the south bank, great poplars cut only for their branches and unused tops, still matted with rusted leaves, made a

These long alleys of snow would support the weight of the foxes, while bogging the heaving, thin-legged hounds—now backtracking in confusion to the slough where Tip had recently hidden. Flame took advantage of their confusion to cut across to the beaver dam and guide Tuff out to the open. Rest to those tired young, brief though it was, was their new respite on life.

The frustrated hounds had taken up Nip's scent with a vengeance. Flame did not return to help her. Neither he nor the two pups waited. It was not wise, and hence not compatible to fox nature, to expose themselves to the open flats except in moments of desperation.

Men shouted from a distant bend of the river. Shots sounded . . . the three foxes worked westward, treading the blue-white drifts as if they were packed sand . . . headed for the other valleys Flame had found.

There, there were no old dens, no remembered bluffs and thickets, to call back memories—to call back pain. There were no roosts to raid, but neither were there irate men with dogs and guns . . .

There was only a new beginning, where a new generation of Flame's progeny might mate again, give birth again, live to become the wisest of all the four-footed wanderers of the wild.

April 1... Day of Foolishness

There is one day in the year when practical jokers can really let themselves go

by W. A. CLARKE

EVERYONE knows that April 1 is known as "All Fools' Day." But nobody knows, for certain, how the title originated.

According to one theory, the name was coined in France, the first Christian country to adopt January 1 as New Year's Day, instead of March 25. Previously French people used to celebrate the New Year from March 25 up to April 1, upon which day presents were exchanged. When the calendar was changed in 1564, bogus gifts were sent out to "make fools" of the recipients.

Another theory contained in a book of folklore, over 300 years old and entitled "Father Tyme's Flyghtes," is that April 1 customs arose from "ye mistake of Noah sending ye dove out of ye Ark before ye water had abated, on ye first day of April, and to perpetuate ye memory of this deliverance it was thought proper that whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance, to punish them by sending them upon some fool's errand similar to that fool message upon which ye bird was sent by ye patriarch."

In modern times, the greatest exploiter of the date was the late W. H. de Vere Cole. Twenty years ago all Venice was startled by the news on April 1 that winged horses had flown over the city during the night. The evidence was plainly to be seen in the great Piazza. That no ordinary horses had been there was proved by the fact that the Piazza was the only paved thoroughfare in Venice, the rest being canals and the city surrounded with water.

And while the inhabitants of Venice grew more and more puzzled, de Vere Cole became more amused. For only he knew that on the previous night he had journeyed to a suburban stable where he had filled two suitcases with

"evidence," which he later scattered in the Piazza.

ANOTHER of de Vere Cole's successful April 1 deceptions was his pose as the Sultan of Zanzibar. This occurred while he was at Cambridge University, and he was "received" by the mayor and town clerk and shown round the colleges. The best part of the joke came when a guide showed him into his own room and told him: "Mr. Cole is away, but I'm quite sure he won't mind."

During last century, even editors were apt to play jokes on their readers. Thus, 80 or so years ago, on March 31, an evening paper in London announced there was to be a big parade of donkeys at the agricultural hall the following day. The news caused hundreds of people to visit the spot, whereupon the same paper announced that "more donkeys were on view than had been expected."

If you think that you are proof against such dodges and cannot be deceived, ponder the case of a London archaeological society.

On April 1, many years ago, members received a copy of an inscription said to have been found on the walls of a very old building in Banbury. It ran: "Seogeh sreve ereh weisume vahl lah sehs se otreh nos llebdnas regni freh nos gnires rohetih wanoed iryd ale nifae esots sorcy rub nabot es rohk co caed ir."

Now, if you were greatly interested in archaeology, wouldn't you be just as keen as the members of the London society were to decipher this mystic message? Almost certainly, you would.

And you would doubtless enjoy the joke when it dawned upon you that the inscription was a backwards version of the old nursery rhyme: "Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross . . ."

with an old clothes-line. I waved the men with the dogs back. I didn't want the dogs to open up yet.

When all that remained of old John Sawtelle was buried between the twin pines, and the rocky earth was mounded up, I motioned to Jason, and he slowly walked the fox across the grave, and released him. Mrs. Billings, for once in her life, stood there speechless.

The dogs must have scented the fox because they let out a terrific clamor behind the clumps of pines where they had been hidden. I waved to the boys who were holding them, and they let them go. Right through the double line of mourners they went, and over old John's grave, baying a paeon of glory for the old man. Their voices grew softer and sweeter as they cut over the ridge and into the hardwoods. People slowly threaded their way down to the cars.

And that's why Mrs. Billings and her friends were so angry. What really made her furious, I think, was the way I wrote up the funeral for the paper. It was a simple eulogy, telling of the many friends who attended, and the beautiful setting of his last resting-place. At the end I wrote: "A quartet of mixed voices sang old John's favorite hymn."

AN END TO COMPULSION

The COMPULSORY feature of grain marketing is the paramount issue that prevents united action by the Wheat Pools, the Grain Trade, and the Grain Exchange on behalf of Western Farmers.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has no quarrel with those farmers who prefer to market their grain through the Wheat Board. That is their privilege.

The Grain Exchange, however, on behalf of many thousands of farmers who prefer the advantages of the open market, definitely challenges the action by which COMPULSION has been brought about by present POOL leaders contrary to the advice and wishes of those great men who formed the early Pool movement, and whose viewpoints are quoted as follows:

The Late Henry Wise Wood; speaking of Compulsory Legislation, as reported in Oct. 1, 1929, issue of the U.F.A., said:

"To me, such legislation is unthinkable in a free country."

The Late A. J. McPhail, said:

"In my opinion, when you introduce compulsion you eliminate co-operation."

"I told him I couldn't see any compromise between compulsion and co-operation."

"... cannot see how co-operation could be made to harmonize with compulsion."

Aaron Sapiro said:

"I am thoroughly against any kind of Government, no matter what it calls itself, where there is any denial of democracy and full freedom of speech, and freedom of choice."

Legislation permitting freedom of choice of marketing grain would encourage all divergent interests to work together for the prosperity of Western Agriculture.

THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

A Quartet

Continued from page 11

At 11 o'clock the undertaker started ushering everyone out, but we Twin Piners lingered on. After the others were gone, he produced glasses and stood by while we filled them with the potent stuff that had warmed many a fox chase, and drank a silent toast to the old hunter.

LONG HILL was all brown and red and gold the next afternoon. The bright colors provided an effective foil for the sombre garments of the mourners. The parked cars gleamed in the field below. Drummer Boy and King and Belle and Lady whined and tugged restlessly at their leashes. No one thought it strange to have the dogs at the funeral. After all, they were his friends, too.

The minister began the service, and it was sad. Some of the women cried, and the men gulped and coughed and wiped their eyes, and once Drummer Boy let out a mournful howl. When it got to the "ashes to ashes" part, I looked around. The dirt was thudding on the casket, and it looked as though Mrs. Billings and her cronies wanted to sing a hymn. Then Jason Trombley came puffing up the lill, his lead fox trotting sedately at his side, leashed

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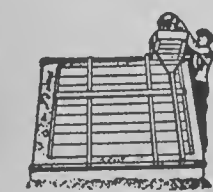
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What about Dairying?

The decline in milk production is world-wide and in Canada the adjustments required can be made gradually, within the industry

MILK production in Canada in 1951 was about the same as in 1941. Peak production in the intervening decade was reached in 1945, when approximately 17.5 billion pounds of milk were produced in response to wartime policies encouraging the production of dairy products. Today, as a result of the decline during the past six years, the majority of dairymen across Canada are wondering what the fate of the industry is to be, particularly as they note the decline in butter production which once accounted for as much as 55 per cent of Canada's total milk production, and has now dropped to approximately 43.5 per cent.

W. C. Cameron, associate director, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in charge of the Dairy Products Division, threw some much-needed light on the general situation when he addressed the Western Dairy Conventions recently: "Dairying has always had to compete with other branches of agriculture and other industries for labor, equipment and a share of the consumer's dollar," said Mr. Cameron. Among 12 of the leading dairy countries of the world whose milk production was compiled recently by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A., Canada stands fifth, after the United States, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Among these 12 countries, the United States' production accounts for 40 per cent of the total, and has increased by 13.8 per cent since before the war. Canada's increase was eight per cent, or about the average of the 12.

"During the past 15 or 20 years," said Mr. Cameron, "there has been a marked and significant change in the utilization of milk in Canada which is worthy of note, and is an established trend which I believe will continue for some time."

Fluid milk and cream now utilize approximately 26 per cent of all milk produced, as compared with 19 per cent in 1934. The proportion going into concentrated milks has increased from a little over one per cent in 1934 to 5.2 per cent in 1951. For ice cream making, the increase is from about .5 per cent in 1934 to about 2.8 per cent in 1951, or almost half as much milk as is used for cheese making. The milk for these increases in three of the five main branches of dairying has come from cheese and butter production, both of which use less now than in former years.

Mr. Cameron pointed out that in terms of the milk equivalent of all dairy products consumed in Canada, we consume about as much as we produce. In practice, a balance is maintained by importing quantities of some products and exporting quantities of others. Present trends will continue. Mr. Cameron pointed out that "one very important general condition which has had a pronounced effect on dairying in the past in other countries is whether or not the country concerned was an industrial area. This, together with the standard of living, has had a most significant influence on dairying and the pattern it followed." Therefore, assuming that

Canada will continue to grow as an industrial nation, he directed attention to the pattern followed by dairying in other countries under similar conditions.

For example, the United Kingdom, the fourth largest producer of milk, and very highly industrialized, uses about 90 per cent of all the milk she produces for the fluid milk market. Germany, also one of the largest producers of milk, utilizes a large part of its production for the fluid milk market; and in Belgium and France, the pattern is much the same as in Germany. In Denmark and The Netherlands, which are less industrialized, the pattern is more like that of New Zealand, where dairying is a major branch of agriculture, which in turn is the most important industry in the country. The result is that New Zealand produces large quantities of butter and cheese for export.

Mr. Cameron quoted the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows: "These contrasting trends reflect a rising demand for the products containing both the fat and the non-fat components of milk, and a substantial increase in demand for items which contain just the non-fat portion of milk, such as skim-milk drinks and non-fat milk solids. On the other hand, there has been a very definite decline in demand for butter: we might note in passing that the shift away from butter is occurring generally over the world, and not just in the United States."

Continuing, Mr. Cameron said: "It would appear that dairying in this country, as in many others, is faced with many real problems... Over the years, it has proved to be the most stable branch of agriculture... (and)... it is imperative that dairying be made attractive to ensure its remaining one of the major industries."

"I do not think that the necessary changes and developments to make the industry more competitive will be spectacular, but rather, they will come about gradually and from within the industry, as each in his own sphere tries to contribute something that will reduce production costs, aid in the discovery of new products, help to find new uses for existing products, promote the development of more economical methods, lead to the inventing of new equipment, or anything else that will tend toward building a more efficient industry... The cumulative effect will be an industry that can compete more readily with other branches of agriculture and other industries for labor, equipment or supplies, and a share of the consumer's dollar."

"I also believe that the facilities for this further development toward greater efficiency are available to the industry here in Canada. It is my opinion that all that is needed is an adjustment in viewpoint of many of us in the industry, and a full appreciation of the fact that our existence depends upon whether or not we can keep pace in a rapidly growing industrial country, with other industries which are exerting every effort... If all the facilities which are available

are used to the full and each branch of the industry makes it a point to obtain the full benefit of these various facilities, they in turn will function to greater advantage and expand to meet the growing demands upon them. I refer to experimental stations, dairy schools, various trade and farm organizations, government agencies and services, and many others...

"Manufacturers could well take stock of whether or not all milk solids purchased are used economically... When milk or cream is received at a factory, are all the solids used to best advantage? What happens to whey from cheese making, buttermilk from creameries, etc.? The solids contained in these products are valuable—is the best use being made of them? If the manufacturer paid for them, how can he afford to have them used uneconomically? If he didn't pay for them, how can producers continue in business, by receiving pay for only part of their production?..."

"Dairying is a highly technical industry in practically all of its various aspects... those engaged in it must necessarily have had proper training. Without such training, the industry is less likely to receive the benefit of constructive thinking toward more economical operation... With expensive equipment and plant, and the very keenest of competition from all sides, the dairy industry cannot afford to qualify any but the best qualified."

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"... Are we setting anything aside for development and depreciation in the fields of research and education? ... If not, then one of the main parts of the foundation of this industry is weak, and it will surely affect the superstructure sooner or later. Nothing endures unless it is on a sound foundation ... What has been said with regard to manufacturers can also be applied in general to producers. In my opinion, the 'June set-aside' is one of the major progressive steps that has been taken by dairy farmers in many years. Nothing should be allowed to impede this movement. By wise and far-sighted administration of this effort, it can be a tremendous influence for good, not only to dairy

farmers and the industry as a whole, but also to the Canadian economy.

"Farming, including dairy farming, has become a much more expensive business than it was 20 years ago. Capital outlay and operating expenses are high. The type of labor required calls for more skill, and all in all, the business demands that it be operated at full capacity. The need for high-producing cows, high-producing acres, and over-all efficiency, is greater today than ever before. There have been many improvements made, such as milking barns, use of milking machines, greater use of grasses, increased production through proper milking procedure, and many others. But are producers making the best use of experimental stations, agricultural representatives, dairy schools, and other sources of information which are available for the asking?"

Growing Perennials from Seed

You can have an attractive perennial flower garden, too, at very little cost

by V. M. SCHEMP

HAVE you often wished for a perennial bed or border, but hesitated to plan one because the cost would be more than you could really afford? So many people seem to take this view, and many flower enthusiasts are without perennials of their own, which is a shame, as they beautify the home grounds so much and, once established, will last for years.

Perennials require less care than annuals after the first season, and are not so expensive if you purchase them at the rate of one or two each year. They cost even less if you grow your own from seed, and some are as easily grown as annuals.

Not all varieties respond readily to amateur efforts, so it is as well to know which kinds are most likely to be successful before attempting any large-scale planting. Those who have a sandy loam to work with will have less trouble with seed germination than those who, like myself, must cope with heavier soils and a higher percentage of clay content. When planting the smaller seeds, I sow a bit of radish seed in the same row, at intervals. They help to break the surface, serve as a marker in the row for those varieties which are slow in germination, and are easily disposed of when of no further use.

Two of my special favorites in perennials grown from seed are achillea and imp-violets. Both bear small flowers in great profusion, and both begin blooming early in the spring and continue until late frosts. The achillea blossoms look like tiny double chrysanthemums. Specify the double kind when purchasing, as the single ones are not so nice. Don't pull them all up in the first year in disgust, as I very nearly did with mine, for the flowers were not only single but not

much larger than the head of a pin. Next year, I was surprised at the difference, for they were easily twice as large or more, and almost all double. The second year is soon enough to pull out the single ones.

THE imp-violets belong to the pansy family, but are the size of a large violet, and so purple they look almost black, with a dash of gold at the center. Campanula, or Canterbury Bells, as they are often called, are another attractive perennial, in rose, blue and white shades, and some flowers are striped. They have lived over winter without protection for me, but I have heard that the peach-leaf variety is not so hardy.

Sweet rocket, red or mauve, are easily raised from seed, and have a delicious scent. Sweet Williams, pinks and pansies are all easily grown, old favorites. Do try some of the newer varieties, for some of the newer pinks are as large as garden carnations, with the same spicy odor, and fully as double. Hollyhocks are easily grown also, but I have never managed to winter any of the double ones, only the more rugged singles.

Iceland poppies are a flower anyone can grow, and provide a constant splash of color, once established. A word to those whose Iceland poppies come up too thick: it is not necessary to discard the seedlings, for these plants may be successfully transplanted, even though many experienced gardeners refuse to believe it. I speak from my own experience, for my entire supply was transplanted from a garden a few blocks away. There was plenty of earth attached to the roots, plenty of water used during the process, and a "paper umbrella" placed over each. Although every plant was either budding or blooming when transplanted, they all survived, and several plants were blooming within ten days.

Some perennials are very touchy about outdoor planting in the spring, so it is best to plant them in early fall, keeping the row from drying out until they begin to come up. Good luck with your perennial bed, and I hope my hardy, reliable favorites may prove as satisfactory in other western gardens as they have in mine.

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Planning Farmstead

Continued from page 12

such material as Golden Elder, Blue Spruce or Purple-leaf Barberry, we tend to detract attention from the house, the very opposite of the effect we want. Borders can be used to screen unsightly views, to avoid the straightness of lawn and walk boundaries, and to provide shelter for birds. In addition, with occasional shrubbery groups, interest, variety and harmony can be enhanced.

Tree plantings, apart from those used for windbreak purposes, should be located with care. Consider their ultimate use—is it partial shade for lawn and house windows, a frame for a vista from the house, or backyard shade for the swings and lily pond? Trees should not be planted either directly in front of the house, or in straight lines. Three or four trees of a kind, planted near one another, are usually much more effective than a helter-skelter arrangement wherein single specimens of several kinds are expected to grow together into a harmonious result.

Color is an important consideration when choosing trees and shrubs. In general, rather dark greens are best for the majority of the plantings, though this tone may be varied occasionally with plants having variegated, golden or reddish foliage. Too many specimens of the plants with unusual foliage color will withdraw attention from the whole effect. Use them sparingly.

Proportion and finish are attained by attention to such factors as coarseness or fineness of the texture (leaves, branches, outline) of the plants we grow; and by the manner in which we maintain interest throughout the seasons by choosing some plants that color brightly in the fall, or retain fruits in the winter, and may thus provide the variety essential for long-standing interest. Finish can be topped off by judicious use of flowers, particularly perennial flowers. These always look their best against a green background of shrubs, so will take their place along the shrubbery borders, among the foundation plants at the house, and in any location where their use does not suggest that they are separate in any way from the over-all effect that we want.

WHAT will landscaping do for the farm? An obvious reply is that it will increase the cash value of the holding. If it is a good job, the increase probably will be quite large.

An interesting point is that the well-planned and planted farms are seldom up for sale! There must be a good reason for this. I believe that farmers who, with their families, take such an interest in their property and its appearance, are on the land to stay. They are there because it is a way of living that they like; one that offers some hardships and lack of amenities, but also an independence and a reward for careful handling of nature's prime resource, the land. If that is the case, then we would expect such farmers to arrange their surroundings to express contentment and happiness, both inside and outside the house.

No single plan or design can be applied equally well to several or many properties. It would probably become monotonous if it could be done. In any case, in beautifying the farmstead, as in building a house, we are dealing with personalities. This means little changes here, additions there, and deletions some otherwhere, to suit the likes of a particular family group. Certainly, it is important that the over-all picture should be pleasing to neighbor Bill Smith, to friends dropping in and to motorists passing by, but it is equally important that the farm family should be satisfied. These two objectives are not difficult to meet; indeed, they very often overlap. The rules of landscaping are as flexible as Nature herself, who might be called the Magnificent Compromise.

Perhaps the question above should have read "What will landscaping do for the farmer?" Taking a rather coldly objective view, the farmer may be rather less important to Canada than is his farm; but he has the vital job of maintaining that farm, and thus has in his care a part of our own heritage and one that should be guarded well. It will be very important in the future. If we are to conserve our food-producing resources, as I firmly believe we must do, and if we are to continue our democratic manner of free production, then any factor that will contribute to the contentment of life on the farm is of concern to us. Presumably it is of particular interest to those of us who do live on the farms.

I submit that deliberate steps taken to make our farmsteads more appealing to the eye, will offer a partial counter-balance to the lure of big-town wages and excitement, and will play some part in achieving this contentment.

(Note: Dr. R. J. Hilton is associate professor of horticulture at the University of Alberta.—Ed.)



After a chicken dinner a fox family takes time for play.

The Country Boy and Girl



WERE you ever riding on a bob sleigh in the month of March? Did you notice how the sleigh kept sliding down off the road and always to the north side? Do you know what caused this? It is the sun melting away the snow on the north side of the sleigh track. The south edge of the sleigh track does not melt because it is protected by its own shadow from the sun's rays which grow hotter and hotter as the spring draws near.

Our crow has not a good reputation but his raucous "Caw! Caw!" is one of the most welcome sounds in March. The crow and the Horned lark are our first birds to return. Yes, even in the blustery month of March there are already a few signs of spring.

It's time to think of an Easter gift for Mother. You could make her a small change purse from the felt in an old hat. Brush and steam the felt to freshen it, then cut out your own pattern from brown paper (shape it like a small envelope). Sew up the sides and use a small button and loop or a dome fastener to close the purse. Embroider Mother's initials or a small flower design in bright wool on this change purse.

Ann Sankey

March

March doesn't march
In an orderly way,
It shouts and leaps
Almost every day.

March doesn't march
It gallops instead,
And takes my cap—
Right off my head.

March doesn't march
It doesn't try—
But when I'm out playing
Neither do I!

—AUDREY MCKIM.

The Friendly Wind

by Mary Grannan

IT was March, and the wind was blowing. Everywhere, people were holding on to their hats, and hurrying around the windy corners.

"We can't expect much else of the March wind," said one scurrying woman. "It comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb." It's surely wicked, today."

The March wind heard the lady, and felt sad at heart. "Ooooh," he wailed, "I don't mean to be unkind. I don't mean to act like a lion, it's just that March has always been my month, to blow and blow. But I shall use my power for good today. I shall do something friendly."

The wind raced across the fields and the meadows, looking for someone to whom he might be kind. He saw no one who needed him, so he turned and blew his windy way to the winding road beyond. There he saw a little lone dog, shivering with the cold. This little dog had no home, and the day was cold. The March wind knew that his own fierce breath had shattered the orange crate that the little dog used as shelter.

"I shall help the little dog today," the March wind said to himself. "I shall find a home for him."

He kept his eye on the little dog, and went in search of a suitable home for the tiny fellow. He looked every-

where around and about, for another orange crate. None was to be found. He blew himself into the dark lanes behind the big stores on the main streets, and he looked for boxes or cases. But the merchants, fearing him, had removed all loose objects from their premises.

The March wind then thought of the back yards behind the houses on the streets where the people lived. Hurriedly he turned the corner, blew across the park and settled near a little white house with blue shutters.

A little boy stood alone, peering out of the window. The March wind saw the little boy, and laughed suddenly, "Hooo, hooo, hooo . . . I know what to dooooo. That little boy is lonely. He would like to have that little dog out on the highway."

With one great gust, the wind turned again, and went back the way he had come, across the park, through the dark lanes, and out to the highway. He circled the still shivering little dog, and whirled him about. The little dog cried out, "Bow wow, wow, wow, put me down, Mr. Wind, put me down, please. I'm cold, and I don't feel like playing with you."

The wind did not answer. He knew what he was doing. He carried the little dog along with him. Sometimes the tiny fellow ran, sometimes his feet were completely off the ground. When he reached the park, he gave up trying to keep his feet, and the wind rolled him over and over, and on and on. When the March wind reached the little white house with the blue shutters, he dropped the little dog beneath the window where the little boy stood.

The little boy cried out when he saw the helpless little dog. He rushed to the front door, opened it, picked up the little dog, and went inside.

The wind hovered about the white house for a little, and he heard, "You poor little dog! You're windblown, aren't you? And you're cold, and hungry! Would you like to stay with me?"

"Wow, wow," answered the little dog, happily.

The wind laughed again, "Hoo, hoo, hoo!" and turned away. But the little boy heard the wind, and understood. He ran to the door and called out into the March morning, "Thank you, Wind, for bringing the little dog to me. You are very kind, Wind, very, very kind."

The March wind was happy the rest of the day.

Try These Brain Teasers

TRY your score on this wits test. You'll find it entertaining.

1. This is what a boy said when he looked in a barrel. OICURMT. Can you read it?
2. Make one word out of NEW DOOR.
3. Write SEAS in two letters.
4. Where inside of you have you two noisy musical instruments?
5. What famous street in New York is TEN HAVE FUFU?
6. How many minutes from 222222?
7. Put in the same letter eleven times between letters in the following

jumble to make a proper sentence—IEMEFAEDIIIEIIGS.

8. What's the funniest letter in the alphabet?
9. Can you take 50 from 40 to get 10?
10. A man in a cheap restaurant sat up at the counter and mumbly ordered MNX. What did he want?

If you can't read such language, take a peep at the answers. If you solved even half of the brainteasers without any help you have a de luxe brain. Once you know what's what, try them out on your friends.

Answers

- (1) Oh, I see you are empty.
- (2) ONE WORD. (3) CC. (4) Ears (the drums). (5) Fifth Avenue. (6) Four minutes (from two to two, to two two, that is, from 1.58 to 2.02).
- (7) Nine men fanned in nine innings.
- (8) U because it is always in fun.
- (9) Take L from XL and you have X.
- (10) Ham and eggs.—Walter King.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 2 in Drawing series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

A FEW years ago, I was walking through the sheep corral, when I caught sight of this interesting grouping. The black lamb was an orphan and the old ewe invariably drove him off while she was up. However, he always watched his chance and as soon as she lay down he snuggled in with his two white playmates for company.

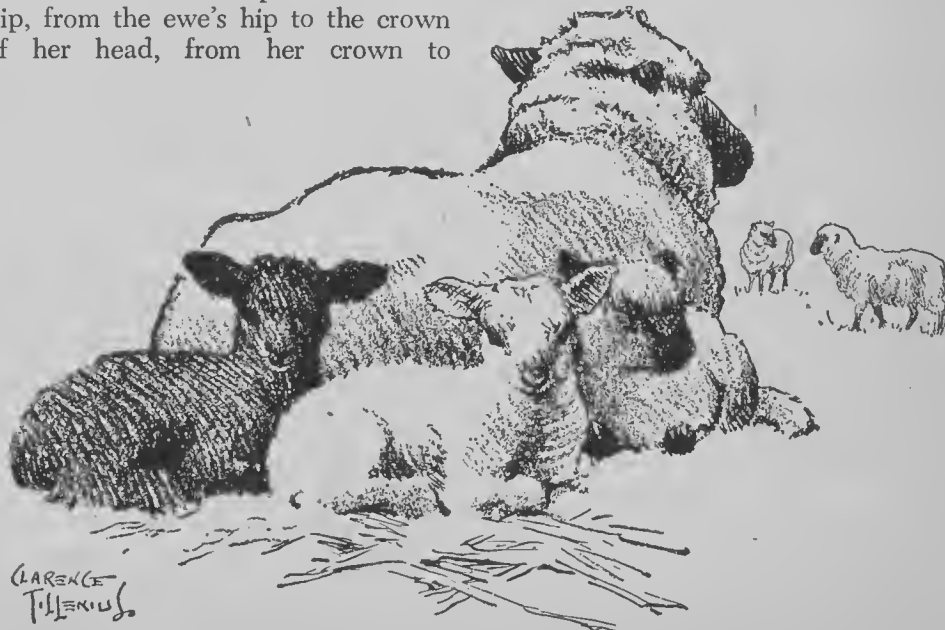
You should keep an eye out for striking color contrasts like this. They help to make a picture interesting. You will sometimes see in a meadow a black horse partly silhouetted against one or two white ones, or a white and red cow among a herd of roan, red or black ones. Notice how much more interesting such a combination looks than when you see each color off by itself.

This sketch is almost entirely in outline, with a few strokes of shadow to indicate the form. When you see a group like this, do not draw it as four separate animals. Try to draw the whole group as one mass. Notice that a very few straight lines—from the black lamb's rump to the ewe's hip, from the ewe's hip to the crown of her head, from her crown to

the eyebrow, and from the eyebrow straight down, would almost contain the whole silhouette of the group.

When you begin to draw, put down these lines, which will give you the rough block shape of the group, its approximate length and height. Estimate how large the lambs are in proportion to the old ewe and to each other. In this sketch the tip of the black lamb's ear is almost at the center of the group. This gives you his approximate length and also gives you a definite point to measure from. Try to make these measurements with your eye. For instance, ask yourself: How does the distance from eartip to eartip on the black lamb compare with the length of his body? How many such lengths are there in the whole group? (In this case, not quite four.)

Notice also the sheep in the distance. They are only in outline but the shape shows at once that they are sheep and not calves or dogs. This shows how important the outline or silhouette is.



CLARENCE
TILLENIUS

THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

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Foot-and-Mouth Disease

As this issue of The Guide is being compiled, western Canada is absorbing the shock of the tragic discovery of foot-and-mouth disease in one prairie locality. It comes hard to a country which has long been able to boast of its freedom from livestock diseases, and which has pushed its way into foreign markets on the strength of that well-substantiated claim.

Elsewhere in The Guide we present some of the bare facts so far as they are known. At this stage nobody can say how serious a threat it presents to the livestock industry of the country. One can only say that the record of the Canadian Health of Animals branch to date has been second to none, and it is quite reasonable to hope that the vigorous measures to localize and eradicate the infection will be effective, allowing Canadian farmers to resume their expansion of the animal industry without anxiety. It is a time for keeping calm.

Renewing the Wheat Agreement

The January bulletin of the U.S. department of agriculture entitled "How Is the Wheat Agreement Working?" reminds us that the time is at hand for the nations signatory to this compact to initiate steps for its continuance, if such is their wish.

The attitude toward renewal will vary. The buyer nations will undoubtedly press for it. They should. Under its operations they have bought a lot of cheap wheat. In the first year of the Agreement they bought Canadian wheat for an average of 36 cents less than the open market price, and in every year since then they have bought advantageously because the prices written into the Agreement were less than the current Class II prices.

American farmers are not concerned. Their national price support program protects them against a low Agreement price. If the latter falls below parity the national treasury makes up the difference. The Canadian farmer, the other chief supplier, is not in such a fortunate position. In this country, if the Agreement price is not right it falls upon the individual wheat grower, and he has had good grounds for discontent.

One form in which that discontent has been expressed is an agitation for more frequent price adjustments. Certainly it is to be hoped that no body of negotiators sitting around a table will ever again try to guess the price of wheat four years in advance. The more frequently price adjustments can be made, the more value the Agreement will have for the Canadian farmer in the future, but it must be clearly understood that price changes cannot be made by any one party to the deal. The Wheat Agreement is an international treaty, and not one comma of it can be altered without the consent of all parties.

On the other hand, the day-to-day price adjustments, which some farmers ask for, will never be possible or advisable. The underlying idea of the Agreement is protection against what growers regard as depressed prices, and what buyers regard as unduly high prices. If the Agreement had accorded to Canadian growers the Class II price over the last two years, buyers would now declare that such an agreement was of no more use to them than the open market. In a period of low prices growers would be equally dissatisfied with an agreement which forced them to sell at the day-to-day Class II price. In very truth such an Agreement would afford them no more stability than the open market which makes no pretense to do so.

The Wheat Agreement is a device by which buyers and sellers endeavor to guarantee for themselves a certain measure of stability both as to price

and volume of trade. Economic stability obtained by a legal instrument requiring the mutual agreement of both parties requires some give and take. The Guide believes that growers as well as buyers can only achieve that stability by compromises which may cost them something. Canadian farm spokesmen will now have to make up their minds if they want the continuance of such stability as the Agreement affords, and what they are willing to pay for it.

Liquor for Indians?

In September of last year the federal government promulgated its newly amended Indian Act which, it was hoped, would be an important first step in helping Indians to regain the dignity and economic independence which they have lost through contact with an aggressive, commercialized civilization. The new Act, however, contained a surprise feature. In effect it permits treaty Indians to patronize beer parlors, and legalizes sale of beer to Indians according to the various provincial laws governing liquor sales. Article 95 adds the rider that before this section of the Act becomes operative in any province, the legislature of that province must pass complementary legislation.

Provincial governments were immediately inundated with letters from people on both sides of the argument. On one side stands the logic that the purpose of the Act was to enlarge the freedom of the Indian: to remove some of the restrictions imposed upon him. Put in a very plausible form, "Why shouldn't the Indian have the same rights as the white man with respect to what he wants to drink?" On the other side were those who have had experience with the average Indian's inability to drink with moderation, and the knowledge of the contribution which liquor has made to the demoralization and degradation of that once superb race.

To his credit, Premier Manning of Alberta took the pains to find out what the Indians of his province thought about it, and as a result refused to pass complementary legislation. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan action is still pending, and Indian leaders are striving to make their views known in the hope of influencing similar action.

It would be interesting to know where the federal government got the inspiration for this feature of the Act. To judge by the letters which have come to The Guide, the idea never originated with any Indian. Our letters from Indian leaders, admittedly few, acknowledge that race's lack of restraint in handling liquor and beg that this doubtful privilege be not pressed on them against their sober judgment.

While the present legislation deals only with beer, and does not lift the ban on hard liquor, the Indian's appeal is almost pathetic in its insistence on what may come of it. It is difficult to see how the provincial governments, which have not made up their minds on this subject, can disregard the views of the Indian's own leaders spoken with such passionate sincerity.

A Tariff for Oil Seeds?

In one respect farm opinion in this country seems to have weakened since the agrarian revolt following the first war. Farmers at that time spoke with emphasis and complete unity on the subject of the tariff. They were positive that it was conceived in sin and reared in iniquity. They were certain that surpluses could develop in every important line of agricultural production, and that their incomes were determined by prices in the foreign markets where those surpluses were sold. Protection to them was a doctrine for the benefit of industry. Those small farm groups which were lured into the support of protection by the extension of the tariff to cover their products would, on balance, suffer more from the more luscious tariff plums handed out to industry. In that faith farmers spoke with one voice.

What a falling off there has been! Other public questions have crowded free trade off the slate. The younger generation has not had the schooling of their free-trade ancestors, and they are relatively uninformed on the subject. An expanding agriculture has turned up new products which have been won over by the infant industry argument. The

latest case is that of the producers of vegetable oils.

The introduction of margarine has created a new market in Canada for vegetable oils. Although the growing of soybeans has trebled in Canada since the war, 40 per cent of the requirements for margarine production have to be imported. As a general proposition, warmer climes can outstrip temperate zones in the production of vegetable oils. The relatively small number of farmers in the warmest corner of Ontario, contemplating the \$12 million paid for imported soybeans last year, have decided that they can raise the price of their own product and cut down American imports at one stroke by the application of the tariff. In this they have probably been encouraged by the dairy farmers who see in this a means of increasing the price of margarine, and thus materially reducing the difference in price between that product and butter.

If this bright scheme becomes effective, every person in Canada, farmers and non-farmers alike, will pay tribute. Not only will they pay more for margarine, but they will pay higher prices for all the other products into which vegetable oils enter. It is a long list. It includes paints and varnishes, textiles, pharmaceuticals, confectionery, baking, and fish canning.

The Guide believes that the older generation was right. The increase in the aggregate cost of commodities involved will be many times greater than the profits to a localized group of farmers. Indeed, it is just questionable if the very farmers for whom the bounty is planned will not have their own costs raised more than the extra amount they get for the product of their relatively small bean fields.

Concord at Lisbon

No one in the civilized world can be insensitive to the tremendous decisions reached by the North Atlantic conference in Lisbon in February. Since the treaty was signed in 1949 the western nations have been trying to amass sufficient military force to assure their aim of defending western Europe. February's meeting gave birth at last to a unified western European army in which French, German, Italian, and Benelux soldiers will fight side by side in the same uniform, under a united command.

Prior to the conference, fears were widely expressed that French and German distrust of one another's motives were still so acute as to wreck any chance on bringing the Germans in. Whatever went on behind closed doors, the leaders have emerged with agreement on the main principles. To be sure, the agreement has to be ratified by the separate national parliaments, and in both Bonn and Paris there are critical and formidable oppositions. It seems to be a case of full agreement between leaders whose respective peoples are far behind them in recognizing the character of the problem. The diplomats' troubles are less with one another than with the politicians back home. One can only hope that Chancellor Adenauer and France's Premier can bring their national assemblies to accept the compromise that has been fashioned. Even after ratification a great deal must be done on the tremendously complex job of welding this polyglot force into a homogeneous army. The plan approved at Lisbon will give Gen. Eisenhower a European army of 43 divisions by 1953.

In order to quiet French fears of a rearmaged Germany, both the United States and Britain have had to give guarantees which mean, in effect, keeping sizable forces on the continent, where they now have ten divisions, in addition to the European army. Secretary Acheson will therefore have to return to Washington to face in an election year hostile Congressmen, whose conception of the purpose of a West European army is the withdrawal of all American troops. Some of them disclaim any concern for the defence of western Europe. Others would still like to embark on Asiatic adventures, hand in hand with their old ally Chiang Kai-shek. The world will watch the Secretary's struggle with Congress with drawn breath. If he can bring the administration's critics to see the realities behind the European power build-up he will deserve to be rated as one of the greatest of the illustrious men who have filled his high office.